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PRICE TWO CENTS

## PACIFIC PLAN FOR UNMERGING BEFORE COURT

Scheme for Dissolution of the Harriman Lines Is Submitted to Federal Judges in St. Paul for Their Official Sanction

## GOVERNMENT O. K.'S IT

President Wilson and Atty.-Gen. McReynolds Indorse Program Which Affects P. R. R. and B. & O. and Western Roads

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Bearing the approval of both President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds the Southern Pacific Union Pacific merger dissolution plan was presented to the federal court here today. It provides for sale of \$38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock to the Pennsylvania railroad and acceptance by the Union Pacific in return of \$42,000,000 stock in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; the balance of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific to be held by a trust company, not voted except at direction of the court and with the privilege of shareholders disposing of their interest or acceptance of Southern Pacific stock.

In detail the plan provides: Sale of \$38,202,400 Southern Pacific stock to the Pennsylvania railroad for \$42,547,200 in Baltimore & Ohio stock. A trust company to hold the remaining \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock and undivided dividends thereon. The trust company prior to Nov. 1 to offer pro rata to all Union Pacific stockholders the right to subscribe to certificates of interest representing Southern Pacific shares. By Jan. 1, 1916 certificate holders may receive the number of shares of Southern Pacific stock represented by their certificate of interest with dividends from April 1, 1913, interest out interest, provided the certificate holder makes affidavit that he claims the shares in his own right and is not acting for any stockholder of the Union Pacific.

After Jan. 1, 1916, the trust company may, at the direction of the court, sell outstanding certificates and pay proceeds to the lawful holders.

The trust company at all times to be under direction of the court and to apply to it for instructions at frequent intervals.

Attorney-General McReynolds submitted a brief approving the plan that the exchange and transfer of stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad "obviously goes far to separate" the merged railroads and "divests the Pennsylvania of a large amount of the capital stock of an active competitor, and thereby remedies a highly objectionable condition." He recommended also that the plan be sanctioned only under the express understanding that the government grants no immunity from possible future actions based on any future laws as to stock ownership. A carefully drawn decree is to guard this feature of the plan.

## SENATOR ALLEN NOT A CANDIDATE

Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose announced today that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He said:

"I shall not be a candidate in the fall. I make this announcement with some reluctance as I found the work on Beacon Hill most pleasant. I do not feel that I ought to be a candidate for a third term although I have been strongly tempted to do so in order that I might be a candidate for president of the Senate in the event of the retirement of President Greenwood."

## UNITARIANS GO TO PARIS TO ATTEND LIBERAL CONGRESS

As delegates to the sixth Congress of Religious Liberals to convene at Paris July 16-26, 100 Unitarians, mostly clergymen, left Boston this morning for Montreal, where they will be joined by another party of 30 from the West. The delegation is under the charge of the Rev. C. W. Wendte of Boston and will sail Wednesday on the White Star liner Teutonic.

The party sailing from the United States includes the Rev. U. G. Pierce of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. W. Mason and Dr. G. R. Dodson of Pittsburgh; the Rev. W. D. Simonds of Oakland, Cal.; the Rev. D. S. McAllister, the Rev. C. S. Dole and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the Unitarian Association. Other delegates represent New York, Minneapolis, Chicago and western cities.

Some of the leading topics that will be treated are: "Recent Signs of Religious Progress," "Contributions to Religious Progress," "Heralds of Religious Liberty," "Religion and Modern Philanthropy" and "Present-Day Religious Questions."

Though the convention sits but 10 days, the first returning party will not

## CHANDLER STATUE UNVEILED AT THE CAPITOL TODAY



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)  
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER STATUE

WASHINGTON—The statue of Zachariah Chandler will be unveiled in Statuary hall, at the Capitol today. This sculpture is Michigan's contribution to the collection of statues of men whose achievements have brought fame to their respective states.

The statue will be unveiled by Chandler Hale, a grandson, who recently retired from the office of secretary of state.

## M. E. M'LOUGHLIN BEATS PARKE IN ENGLISH TENNIS

LONDON—In the English lawn tennis championship semi-final round M. E. M'Laughlin of the United States, beat Parke, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

## U. S. S. NEVADA TO BE DONE IN FALL

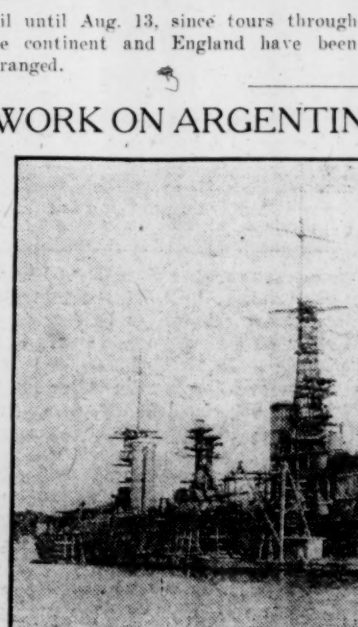
Fully 1000 workmen are at work constructing the United States battleship Nevada at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yards, Quincy. The craft is now about 34 per cent completed and it is expected that the launching will take place in December. The keel was laid last fall.

## TIEUP IN SUBWAY; CARS DIVERTED

Hundreds of commuters who patronize the surface cars from north of Boston were obliged to walk from the North station to their places of business at about 7 a. m. today because of a tieup in the subway which blocked the inbound rails.

The tieup which lasted 15 minutes, was the result of a cross wire coming down just at the Haymarket corner entrance of the subway lying across all inbound rails. All inbound cars except those on the viaduct were diverted during repairs to the service routes.

## WORK ON ARGENTINE WARSHIP RUSHED



Battleship Rivadavia at Fore River yards

## STATE TEACHERS AT HYANNIS FOR VOCATION TALKS

Educators Gather in Cape Town for Conference of Three Days on Various Topics Relating to Industrial Work in the Schools

## DR. SNEDDEN TO OPEN

Teachers, school superintendents and commissioners, members of advisory boards of various cities and towns throughout the state and educators are assembling at Hyannis, Mass., today for the vocational conference which opens this evening and extends over Thursday.

Although the opening session will be held in a hall the principal gatherings throughout the conference will be conducted in the open air. Dr. David Snedden, commissioner, and Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner elect of the state board of education, will deliver the opening addresses.

Dr. Snedden will open the proceedings again tomorrow with an address on "The Development of Industrial Schools From the Standpoint of the State Office." Section meetings will follow under the direction of W. A. O'Leary, director of the New Bedford high schools. The "General Problem of Related Works" is to be discussed and will touch upon the subject as it affects woodworking, machine shop and electrical work. Mr. Allen, Mr. Casey and Mr. Fellman will speak.

At the girls trade school section Miss Cleo Murland of the Worcester trade school for girls will preside. The theme will be "Operating," and phases of the subject embracing "The Value of Operating as a Trade for Girls" will be considered by Miss Osborne; "Possibilities in Glove-making" by Miss Deehan and the "Relation of Art to the Needle Trades" by Miss Dunston.

In the homemaking section Mrs. C. W. A. White of the state board of education will preside. The general topic will be the "General Question of Training for Efficiency in the Home." There will be a survey of the state and reports from all schools with reference to school organization, sessions, plants, groups served, disposal of product and publicity methods.

Electrical experts will discuss the "Training of Electricians" at a section gathering presided over by Mr. Fellman. Mr. Law will speak on "Power House Electricians" while Mr. Fellman's subject will be "Building Trades Electricians."

C. H. Fish, of the Worcester industrial schools, will preside over the metal trades section when a discussion from the floor will be held on "Shop Practice, What is the Best Means for Gaining and Developing the Boys' Interest in Machine Shop," led by Mr. Casey.

Round table discussions will occupy the afternoon session and open with a talk on "Millinery" led by Mr. Higgins. Miss Thayer will talk on "How to Make Millinery a Success in the Trade School" and an address on "Practical Subjects in Homemaking Training" will be given. Mr. Hanley will speak on "Shop Training for Electricians" and Mr. Casey on a further phase of his subject regarding the metal trades.

Charles R. Allen will address the gathering in the evening. Various subjects relating to industrial and vocational education will be discussed Wednesday and Thursday.

## CONTRACT GIVEN FOR FLAGSTAFF

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge today awarded to Emerson & Norris of Brighton the contract to erect the \$6000 flagstaff near Harvard square, that is to be a memorial to the fortitude of the men and women of Cambridge during the revolutionary war.

The staff is to be built after plans by Peabody & Stearns, and is to stand at the head of Kirkland street. It is expected that the dedication will be held in September. Mrs. Mary I. Gozzaldi, chairman of the flagstaff committee, raised the \$1255 needed to pay for the staff above the \$4800 appropriated by the city government.

## MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS OFF FOR REUNION

Men of Bay State, 1450 in Number, Leave South Station for Gettysburg Semi-Centennial in Three Long Special Trains

## MANY SAY GOOD-BY

Three special trains carrying 1450 G. A. R. veterans who are to attend the four days' celebration at Gettysburg where 50,000 federals and confederates are holding a joint reunion, left the South station today amid the cheers of friends. The first train left at 7 a. m. and consisted of 10 passenger cars and one baggage coach; the second and third at 7:30 and 7:35, respectively, having eight passenger and one baggage coach each.

Edward O. Skelton, chairman of the Massachusetts commissioners, and John E. Gilman had charge of the first train. Thomas R. Appleton, secretary of the commission, had charge of the second train, and Mancel H. Bush had charge of the third. A fourth train which later left South Framingham was placed in charge of Granville C. Fiske.

Carrying their grips and wearing the regulation uniform of the G. A. R. or civilian clothes with badges, the veterans assembled in front of the platforms. W. H. Wright, superintendent of the Boston Terminal Company, personally supervised affairs and directed the entraining. Many flags and souvenirs were carried by friends of the departing veterans. Delegations from the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Veterans were present to see the men start.

## Former Foes Gather in Reunion of Peace at Field of Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—More than 30,000 men, veterans of the war between the states, fraternized here today.

Tomorrow there will be regimental, brigade and corps reunions and a formal program. Today everything was informal.

As a mark of recognition Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., who assumed command of the camp here today as ranking federal army officer, named as his adjutant Lieut. Simon Bolivar Buckner, U. S. A., son of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, U. S. A., ranking surviving officer of the Confederacy.

The special trains from the far West began arriving here today and it was believed that by tonight, the 45,000 veterans expected would be in camp. President Wilson is to speak here on July 4.

Gen. Bennet Young of Louisville, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, with his staff, arrived today and was escorted to his headquarters. (Continued on page five, column one)

## STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW HAVEN PRESS INQUIRY

Executive Committee of Minority Interests Votes to Continue Investigation and Make Report

Members of the executive committee of the stockholders of the New Haven system met today at the Old Colony Trust Company's offices and voted to continue the investigation into the affairs of the road.

Within a day or two a preliminary report is to be issued to all stockholders for whom the committee holds proxies. Chairman George von L. Meyer presided. He leaves New York tomorrow for a summer European trip, returning late in August. In his absence Charles Francis Adams, 2d, vice-chairman, will preside over whatever meetings are held.

## U. S. OFFICERS ARE TO CONDUCT WARSHIP TEST

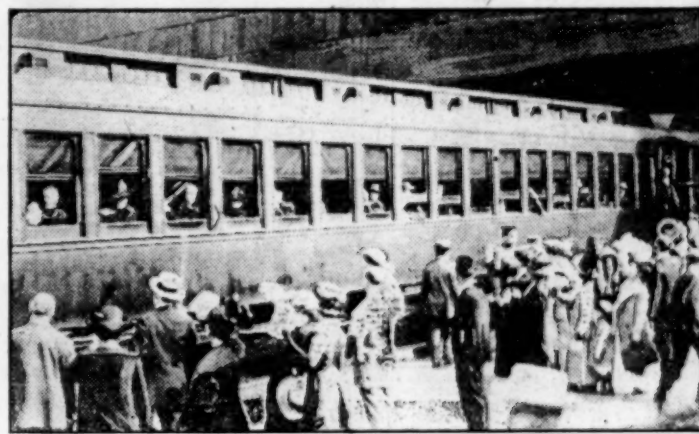
QUINCY, Mass.—Fully 98 per cent completed and with her main battery practically installed, construction work on the Argentine battleship Rivadavia at the Fore River shipbuilding works here is now rapidly approaching completion.

The craft is scheduled to leave the Fore river yards Aug. 3 for New York. After going into dry dock the vessel will proceed to Rockland, Me., where her official standardization trials will be conducted under the United States government course.

Under supervision of United States naval officers, though manned by men from the Argentine navy, the Rivadavia will also have eight-hour endurance runs. Full-speed tests, during which she is guaranteed to make 22½ knots, will also be made. In the fall the vessel will leave for the Argentine Republic.

PARCEL POST SERVICES MERGED  
Malden and Medford postoffices have united for the delivery of parcel post bundles, and the new service will go into effect tomorrow.

## WAR VETERANS OFF FOR REUNION



Scene as one Gettysburg special is about to leave South station

## RUMANIA'S NOTE TO BULGARIA IS DECISIVE MOVE

Ultimatum to Sofia Comes Just as Serbia Is About to Yield and Intervention Causes Consternation in Austria

## RESISTANCE HOPELESS

LONDON—At the moment when the coercion of Serbia seemed complete the sudden intervention of Rumania has reopened the Balkan question. For a generation Rumania has been a sleeping partner in the triple alliance, but, finding that neither Berlin nor Vienna could do anything to assist her in her demands for a rectification of her frontier at Silistria, she has acted with sudden decision on her own account.

M. Pashitch had at length won over the war party to his view that it was useless kicking against the pricks and that the pre-war treaty with Bulgaria must be accepted. Today a practically unanimous vote of the Skupstina was assured him. Suddenly at the last moment Rumania spoke.

On Saturday her minister at Sofia announced to Bulgaria that in event of her attacking Serbia she would not remain neutral. As Rumania has a population of 7,000,000 to the 4,000,000 of Bulgaria and a revenue of \$18,000,000 compared to \$7,500,000 of Bulgaria, intervention is decisive.

Completely surrounded by Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece, Bulgaria will be practically driven to come to terms. Her determination to grant the least possible compensation to Rumania for her neutrality during the war, combined with her insistence on the full pound of flesh of her treaty with Serbia in spite of altered conditions, her unwillingness to come to what in Athens are considered fair terms with Greece, and finally the pressure placed by her on Montenegro, have raised up against her a formidable alliance.

Meantime in Vienna, where the acquisition of Rumania had come to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion, the news of the sudden intervention of Rumania in support of Serbia has been received with consternation. Her unforeseen break away from the triple alliance with its corresponding drift toward the triple entente is regarded as extremely serious and as an unexpected and unwelcome victory for the diplomacy of Paris and St. Petersburg.

## SOCIALIST LEADER TO BE ARRAIGNED

IPSWICH, Mass.—Gus Amberburg, secretary of the Lynn Socialist Club, is to be arraigned in the district court today on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against him yesterday when he addressed a mass meeting of striking mill hands on the grounds of the Greek church, Agawam heights. He was released in the evening on \$800 bail, which was furnished by Boston men.

Other speakers were Carroll L. Pingree, Joseph Wallace, Robert Martin, Louis Antonio and Heaton Barnes.

## BUILDING TO BE SOLD IN DISTRICT OF FINANCIERS

Property Held by Congress Street Associates to Be Transferred to Real Estate Trust Which Is to Be Reorganized

## OPTION MADE USE OF

At a meeting this morning of the Congress Street Associates it was voted to sell the property at No. 60 Congress street, the so-called Hornblower & Weeks building, to a real estate trust that will soon be organized for the purpose of the Hornblower & Weeks interests. It is understood that there will not be any public financing by the latter as a result of the transfer.

The Congress Street Associates bought the property from the George D. Howe estate seven years ago, and the present sale shows a good-sized advance over cost price. The Associates own also the adjoining State Mutual building. The property to be conveyed is subject to a \$400,000 outstanding lien. The buyers have held a five-year option expiring tomorrow on the property.

The Hornblower & Weeks building is regarded as one of the best located in the financial center, and was erected in 1908. It is but six stories high, and restrictions have been agreed to whereby no higher edifice will be constructed on the premises for 65 years. The purchased property has a ground area of 3840 square feet, is 110 feet deep, and is assessed for \$100,000, of which \$400,200 is on the land. The rear portion of the building, 60 feet, is owned by James M. Codman, Jr.

## GREAT TUNNEL THROUGH SWISS ALPS IS OPENED

LONDON—The Loetschberg tunnel, connecting the Loetschen valley with the Rhone valley, was opened Saturday. The line climbs from Frutigen to Kandersteg in the usual corkscrews. The tunnel itself is 8½ miles long and was traversed, by two trains bearing visitors invited to the opening of the line.

## ARMY BILLS CAUSE CLASH OF MEMBERS IN REICHSTAG

LONDON—The discussion on Saturday night, though divisions will not be taken until today. The final scene was one of considerable uproar, the Socialists and the government supporters displaying an equal amount of excitement, perhaps the fact that neither of them have maintained their convictions with their full strength in previous debates being partially responsible for this.

It was Socialist Scheidemann whose speech roused the storm, his declaration that he could not find the government case any sufficient reason for their bills and his description of the ministry as an agent provocateur of armament firms being received with loud shouts from Socialist benches of "Down with militarism and long live Socialism." The reply of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg created enthusiasm on the government benches.

The Socialists, he declared, did not intend to allow themselves to be convinced of what everybody else in the country knew to be necessary, a statement received with the utmost applause by his supporters. As for Scheidemann's comparison of the government to an agent provocateur he declared he could find no words strong enough to repudiate such a charge. Continuing amid a storm of interruptions from the Socialists, he declared that, though the demands of government were greater than they had ever been before, the whole fatherland was grateful to them for the protection they were offering.

This last statement, received with loud cheers on the one side and equally loud hisses on the other, caused Scheidemann to again intervene in the debate. He began by complaining of the partiality shown by the president, who apparently was not there to protect the Socialist members, and then went on to contemptuously demand what right Bethmann Hollweg had to speak for the people. We, he continued, are the representatives of an immense majority of the people and we are waging determined fight against the militarism of which the chancellor has made himself the champion. This speech was received with the same tumults of applause and the same loud hisses as the chancellor's and shortly after the House adjourned.

## REPUBLICANS TO HOLD BIG CONFERENCE

State Committee Decides on Gathering of Party Leaders, Probably in July, to Choose Candidates for Fall Election

## POLICY TO BE FIXED

Delegates to State Convention Are Apportioned—Total Number 1245, Which Is 25 Per Cent Decrease in Number

At today's meeting of the Republican state committee, Chairman Charles E. Hatfield was authorized to arrange for a conference of leading Republicans of Massachusetts to discuss candidates for the Republican state ticket this fall and ways and means of considering a state campaign.

Those invited to the conference are the Republican state committee, the Republican members of both branches of Congress, former Republican members of Congress, former Republican Governors, former members of presidential cabinets, and the legislative committees of the Massachusetts Senate and House.

Announcement was made today that Calvin Coolidge has been selected by President Greenwood of the Senate to choose the senatorial legislative committee.

It was said at the Republican state headquarters that Mr. Coolidge's selection will be as follows: Mr. Coolidge, chairman, and Senators Norwood of Hamilton, Montague of Boston, Hobbs of Worcester and McLane of Fall River. This committee will have charge of the work of electing a Republican majority for next year.

At the meeting today the committee set the number of delegates for the Republican state convention this fall at 1245 and apportioned them to the various cities and towns throughout the commonwealth. Last year the number was 1672. The apportionment for this year was made on the same basis as that of last year namely the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor. The falling off in delegates this year is about 25 per cent.

Middlesex county shows one of the largest losses, about 42 per cent less (Continued on page five, column three)

## TOWNSFOLK AT WINDSOR GETTING UP WILSON DAY

WINDSOR, Vt.—Both the communities of Windsor and Cornish are planning to hold a Wilson day if the President decides to spend considerable time at Harlaekenden, his summer residence.

The time of the President's coming here, it was learned Sunday, will be announced from Washington.

Mrs. Wilson, with her daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson, and the President's niece, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, who is Mrs. Wilson's secretary, attended the Old South Congregational church in Windsor Sunday morning. The Rev. J. F. Schneider occupied the pulpit. He was assisted by the Rev. A. W. Ford, chaplain of the Vermont state prison.

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# China Looks to England for More Aid in Stamping Out Opium

## LORD ADVOCATE IS DEFIED BY LEADER OF ANTI HOME RULERS

Sir Edward Carson and Irish Unionist Members of Parliament Are Escorted by Procession of 12,000 Persons Through Enthusiastic Throngs of Glasgow Citizens

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland—As already reported by cable, Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by 17 Irish Unionist members of Parliament, 16 of whom represented Ulster, commenced recently a campaign in Scotland against the home rule bill, now for the second time in the present Parliament before the House of Commons.

Sir Edward Carson and his party traveled to Scotland by the London & North Western route and at the chief stopping places, namely, Rugby, Crewe and Carlisle, large crowds awaited the arrival of the Irish Unionist leader, and addresses were presented to which Sir Edward Carson briefly replied. The question of home rule has now been discussed at such inordinate length in all its aspects, that it is almost inconceivable that any speaker could find anything new to say on the subject. Nevertheless, Sir Edward Carson never seems to be at a loss, and, whatever may be the opinion as to his methods, there can be no doubt of the fact that he is successful in arousing enthusiasm.

Speaking at Glasgow immediately after his arrival, Sir Edward Carson said that he had many pleasant reminiscences of his visit to Glasgow a day or two after he signed the covenant in Belfast. They were now, he said, in great difficulties and in a very perplexed situation, and he thought it was not unnatural that they should come over to Scotland, their nearest neighbors, and ask the Scotch people to hold out to them the right hand of fellowship.

### Covenant Is Watchword

Our watchword in Ulster, now, he added, is the covenant. We mean to keep the covenant and you will help us. The following day there were demonstrations at the chief political clubs of the city and as was so noticeably the case in Ulster during the campaign of last September, whenever Sir Edward Carson's party appeared in public they were enthusiastically greeted. Meetings of this kind were held at the Scottish Constitutional Club, the Glasgow Conservative Club, and the Imperial Union Club, the guests being divided into sections.

Captain Craig, who was one of the speakers at the Imperial Union Club, said that it was absolutely necessary for every man to be convinced that Ulster Unionists were going to see this thing through to the bitter end, they were not going to be led up to a certain point and then told to retire. Hitherto, he added, the issue has been fought more or less in the parliamentary arena, in future the battleground will be the green fields of Ulster itself. The great mass meeting was held in St. Andrew's hall in the evening. The building, which holds over 6000, was filled to its utmost capacity, and when Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues entered the hall the great assembly rose en masse, waving union jacks and cheering continuously for several minutes.

### Parliament Felt a Farce

After a brief introduction from the chairman, Mr. Scott-Dickson, M.P., Sir Edward Carson rose to speak. They were appealing, he said, from the farce of Parliament to the reality of the democracy. They had played their part in Parliament, they had sat there so long as the law allowed their speeches to be effective, but they refused and would always refuse to dishonor their position by staying in a place which, under the Parliament act, had become a make-believe and a humbug.

Proceeding, Sir Edward Carson said

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.  
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 8:15.

NEW YORK  
CASINO—"The Purple Road."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"H. B. Warner."  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."  
STUDEBAKER—"Mile Modiste."

## GERMAN UNION TO HAVE ART EXHIBIT OF ITS INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LEIPZIG, Germany—The German Work Union, established some six years ago, which has set itself the task of ennobling German work by increasing the excellence of its quality and form, and thus giving it a higher value in the world's market, recently held its sixth annual meeting in Leipzig.

This union, with its constant industry and wholesome tendencies, deserves the interest of all who have the improvement of German craft and industry at heart. At this year's meeting a resolution was passed in favor of an exhibition being held at Cologne in 1914 of work executed by the union.

The enterprise will be assisted and have the sympathy of the highest state officials. The program of the exhibition will be divided into three groups: (1) a collection of single works of art carried out under the supervision and cooperation of artists, (2) work done by the men considered by the union to be its leaders, and (3) an exhibition of work showing the effect of the two first groups on industry, particularly on the general production of the masses.

There will also be a "house of the German woman," a competition for German women architects, the entire furniture, linen, carpets, and so forth, being made by German women. The "house of the German colonies" is intended to help to improve houses built for the tropics. There will be many other interesting exhibits, all tending to elevate and ennoble German work.

## ELEVATORS USED IN CAESAR'S TIME

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A lecture of the greatest interest was delivered by Commendatore Boni at the University of London King's College, on "Houses of the Republican Period Now Discovered on the Palace of Domitian."

It was with the idea that on the site of Domitian's palace many of the large houses of the later republican period must have stood, that he had undertaken its excavation, explained Commendatore Boni. With the help of a number of slides he showed his audience that it was possible to recognize the palaces of Domitian, Nero and Caligula, and below them a strata that went back to 100 B.C. The wonderfully brilliant tone of the decorations showed love of color, and the evidence of mechanical skill bore out the statement that in the time of Julius Caesar there were lifts.

Commendatore Boni showed on the screen a remarkable series of wall paintings illustrating scenes from the "Iliad." At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by the Italian ambassador and seconded by Professor Gardner. It was carried by the audience with enthusiasm.

## REFUSE TO TELL SOURCE OF NEWS

(Special to the Monitor)  
STRASBURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The authorities have opened an inquiry into the manner in which the measures of the Reichsland government with regard to the press and the associations were divulged to the French press.

The Strausburg correspondent of the Matin, M. Bourson, was summoned before the court recently and the names of his informants demanded. This information M. Bourson refused to give on the grounds of professional secrecy. A fine of 35 francs was imposed upon him. The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung was also summoned before the court, but he also refused to give any evidence.

## NORWEGIAN LINER HAS KING AS GUEST

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The King of Norway, accompanied by six members of his cabinet and most of the representatives of the Storting, sailed on the Kristianiafjord, the new Norwegian-American steamer, on its first trip to Bergen. The Kristianiafjord called at some of the ports along the coast for loading and everywhere the King was received with enthusiasm. From Bergen his majesty returned with the Bergensbane, while the steamer started on its voyage across the Atlantic.

## CHINA ASKING DELIVERANCE FROM OPIUM IN TREATY PORTS

Lieut.-Gen. Chang, Military Adviser to President Yuan, Says Accumulated Stocks, in Shanghai, Etc., Make Problem Unsolved by Stoppage of Export by India

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lieutenant-General Chang, the president of the National Opium Prohibition Union of China, who for so many years has identified himself with the work of the suppression of opium smoking in China, is at present on a visit to England, and fully recognizing the good work which The Christian Science Monitor has done in furthering this cause, he was glad to receive a representative of the paper and to afford all the information in his power for the benefit of its readers.

General Chang, who was for eight years attached to a military training college in Japan and subsequently held a high position on the army general staff under the Manchurian dynasty, is one of the military advisers to the President of China.

The position, said General Chang, in regard to the opium traffic, has not really been greatly changed by Mr. Montagu's recent statement in the House to the effect that the importation of opium from India to China was practically done with. The problem remains as to the disposal of the vast accumulations of opium at Shanghai and other treaty ports.

### Problem Still Remains

You will, of course, readily understand, he went on, that it really makes no difference to the Chinese people where the opium comes from, and that it is practically the same thing that it should be imported from a treaty port as if it were imported direct from India. At the present moment the position of the Chinese official, endeavoring to suppress the cultivation of opium, is an extraordinarily difficult one. Everywhere he is met by the perfectly reasonable complaint, that whilst the native poppy cultivator is being punished with the utmost rigor, his crops destroyed and his livelihood taken away, the importation of foreign opium is still permitted.

To a large number of these Chinese it must inevitably appear as if the whole thing was being organized for the benefit of the foreigner. The price of Indian opium has gone up by leaps and bounds, owing almost entirely to the suppression of native cultivation. The Indian opium merchant is consequently making tremendous profits on what he is able to sell, and to the native cultivator it must appear that he is doing this at his expense.

### Confiscation Considered

Questioned as to what his opinion was in regard to these accumulations, as to whether merchants should be compensated or not for any loss entailed by confiscation, General Chang said that that was a matter which was really outside the question as far as China was concerned, just as the opium at the treaty ports was really outside China. If China were rich, he went on, there would be no hesitation about it, the stuff would be bought up by the government at an agreed price and destroyed; but China is very poor, she is obliged to borrow from foreign countries to meet her immediate needs, and it would be impossible for her at this moment to expend the large sum of money which would be necessary to abolish the opium traffic in that way.

"If I were asked my own personal opinion in the matter, I would say this, that India has already derived such enormous profits from the Indo-Chinese opium traffic that she might well afford to write off this loss and still have a handsome balance to her credit as the result of the trade as a whole. If England," he went on, "really wants to see her develop into a happy and prosperous nation, this comparatively small expenditure in the cause of national righteousness would present no difficulties to her. We are grateful for what has been already done, but we feel that when public opinion in England really grasps the full import of the situation there will be a general desire to do more, and to end an iniquitous trade by the total confiscation of the present accumulated stocks."

### Chinese Are in Earnest

Turning to the question of the attitude of the Chinese people towards suppression, General Chang said very earnestly that there can be no doubt that the people were in earnest. Everywhere there were signs of a deep national desire to be rid of the evil. One of the first acts of the National Assembly was to resolve to stamp out the opium evil within one year. Many petitions and

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(Reproduced by permission: Photo specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHANG  
President of the National Opium Prohibition Union of China

representations were sent to the foreign office in Peking to urge on them to negotiate for the immediate stoppage of the importation of Indian opium as well as of the cultivation of the poppy in China.

At this point General Chang handed to the Monitor representative a copy of the anti-opium law and the criminal code promulgated on April 3, 1912. By this law it is declared illegal to manufacture, deal in, or sell for the purposes of trade, any opium. The importation of opium from abroad or of any instruments for the smoking or use of opium, is also forbidden. The planting of the poppy for the purpose of manufacturing opium, the establishment of opium divans for doing public business, is punishable with imprisonment and fine, whilst anybody smoking or using opium and any police officer failing to discharge his duty in regard to the enforcement of the act, is rendered liable to serious punishment.

Article 269 of the code provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the act, shall be deprived of the rights of a citizen. The work of the central government in enforcing this law, General Chang continued, had been made extraordinarily easy by the vigorous action taken by local governors in the matter, and the almost universal support which they had received from the people themselves. China, he went on, is fully awake to the necessity of getting rid of this evil, she desires it above all things, and it is inconceivable that a great country like England should do anything to make the way more difficult for her, and he added, I am sure she will not.

### Traffic in Treaty Ports

In regard to the sale of opium in the treaty ports, more than once alluded to and condemned by The Christian Science Monitor, General Chang said that Shanghai itself was little better than an opium den, and that in almost all the foreign concessions of the treaty ports, opium was openly sold from stores which stocked little else. All this had been abolished in the Chinese cities, but the uselessness of this suppression was clear when it was remembered that all the Chinamen who desired opium, in Hankow, for instance, had to do, was to walk over from the native city into the foreign concessions and buy as much as he pleased.

In Hankow, he said, in the foreign concessions, there were 15 shops devoted to the sale of opium and in Shanghai

## GERMANY SEES TWO NOTEWORTHY AIR FLIGHTS

Brindejonc Gains Record in Aeroplane From Paris to Berlin and Zeppelin Ship Makes Trip

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Two noteworthy aeronautic feats were accomplished in Germany recently. The journey of the new Zeppelin airship Sachsen to Vienna and back, and the flight of the French aviator Brindejonc to Berlin from Paris and thence to Warsaw. The latter was a record flight, Brindejonc doing the distance from Paris to Berlin in seven hours, whereas the express train takes 10 hours.

The aviator was awaited with great eagerness in Johannisthal, his arrival at Wanne—100 miles from Berlin—having been telegraphed. Precisely at noon he descended as smoothly as a bird on the aerodrome at Johannisthal, having come from Wanne in two hours. M. Brindejonc met with an enthusiastic welcome from his German colleagues. After a rest of three hours the petrol tank was replenished and the aviator announced his intention of continuing his way to Warsaw.

His German friends watched him with admiration and astonishment as he ascended swift as an arrow on his light Morane monoplane and, with a strong wind at his back, started at a rapid pace for his destination. The Frenchman passed over Posen and arrived safely at Warsaw at 7 o'clock. He is competing for the Pommeroy prize, and hopes to continue his flight in a day or two to St. Petersburg.

The Zeppelin airship Sachsen, which is a sister ship to the Hansa, arrived safely and landed smoothly at Friedrichshafen. The trip was accomplished in 13½ hours from Vienna, a distance of about 345 miles. Enthusiasm in the Austrian capital was very great, and the veteran count, who was on board and who steered part of the time, was most cordially welcomed by the Emperor. The wireless apparatus on board worked perfectly, messages being freely sent and received.

It is reported in well-informed circles that the Sachsen is to be purchased by the Austrian government, but this has yet to receive official confirmation. The visit of the Sachsen to Berlin had to be postponed on account of the fuel supply giving out, but it will be made before very long.

## EMPEROR GIVES NORWAY STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Emperor has presented the Norwegian nation with a statue, representing Fridtjof the Brave, the Viking hero of ancient history.

The statue is the work of Max Unger, the German sculptor and is 12 meters in height. It will be exhibited in Berlin before it is sent to Norway, when it will be placed at Sognefjorden, where according to tradition Fridtjof the Brave lived.

The Emperor will himself be present at the unveiling of the monument.

### PRESENTED WITH RIFLE RANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A miniature rifle range has been presented to the Guildhall Cricket and Athletic Club by Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield. It is intended for the use of members of the club during the hours in which they are not engaged in their daily work. Lord Roberts fired the first shot, scoring a "magpie," the target being hit in the second circle.

There were no fewer than 1000. You will see, therefore, he went on, that there is still a great deal to be done in the matter of the suppression of opium smoking.

The step taken by the Indian government as announced by Mr. Montagu in the House recently, was an important one, but the rejoicings over it by a large number of people, Mr. Montagu included, as though it were a final settlement of the question, were altogether unjustified. There still remains an enormous amount to do and it can only be done in one way, namely, by rousing public opinion to a just realization of what the whole question means and what it really involves as far as China is concerned.

## PRINCE OF SWEDEN WITH LORD MAYOR SEES FISH MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The crown prince of Sweden, who was accompanied by the lord mayor recently paid an early morning visit to the corporation's meat market at Smithfield and to the Billingsgate fish market. Mr. Millman, the superintendent at Smithfield, conducted the visitors over the premises. The crown prince was not recognized but the lord mayor was, of course, known to some of the stall holders. At Billingsgate the visitors were taken round the market by the superintendent, Mr. O'Neill.

## NEWCASTLE MAKES RECORD IN COAL

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The annual report of the Newcastle (New South Wales) Chamber of Commerce, is strikingly illustrative of the rapid advance of Australia's great coal mining center during the last 12 months.

The president of the chamber, H. C. Langwill, predicts that within the next half dozen years the district will have taken a very long step towards accomplishing its destiny of becoming the greatest manufacturing center on the southern seas. Apart from its industrial and commercial possibilities, the output of coal from Newcastle mines for 1912 amounted to 6,913,810 tons, valued at £2,798,764, an increase of 1,120,164 tons, with an enhanced value of £478,000.

The figures for 1912 constitute a record for the port. Mention is also made of the fact that, during the last 10 years, the coal production has increased by 2,503,245 tons, and that the production would have been doubled but for labor troubles and other obstacles. Coal exported during 1912 amounted to 5,030,308 tons, an increase of 908,528 tons over 1911.

## ROYAL REVIEW TO HAVE FEWER MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The royal review of the territorial force which was to have been held on Wimbledon Common will be held instead in Hyde Park.

A question was asked recently in the House of Commons by Mr. Allen as to whether the mounted territorials at the royal review would have to pay for the hire of their horses, in some cases as much as 10s. 6d. each for the afternoon and in a written answer Colonel Seely said the royal review of the London division was to be held in Hyde Park and that the park regulations rendered it impossible for troops to be present mounted.

This particular ceremonial parade will, therefore, be deprived of a good deal of the importance that might otherwise have attached to it. The first announcement spoke of a review of the whole territorial force on Wimbledon Common. This has now dwindled to a review of the London division in Hyde Park without horses. If the yeomanry take part they will parade on foot. The review takes place on July 5, and probably about 20,000 men will be present.

### GLASGOW'S LORD KELVIN STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A statue of Lord Kelvin is to be unveiled at Glasgow in the autumn by Mr. Birrell, lord rector of Glasgow University. Mr. Bal-four, Gifford lecturer at the same university, will deliver an appreciation of Lord Kelvin.

## THE NEW WRAPPED



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# Merits of Bulgarian and Servian Troops Is Topic in Vienna

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA WATCH BALKAN TROOPS

Austrians Cannot See Anything But Bulgarian Victory, While Effectiveness of Servian Guns Is Remembered by Others

### OUTLOOK IS BETTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—While at the moment of writing the outlook in the Balkans has changed very considerably for the better, feeling still runs high in Sofia and Belgrade, as well as in Vienna. There is no doubt that not only Russia, the protector of Servia, but also Austria-Hungary, would have much to say in the event of war breaking out, for she is pledged to come to the assistance of Bulgaria should the necessity arise.

In Vienna the man in the street will not listen to any idea of the possibility of a Bulgarian defeat. She, he affirms, really won the war against Turkey in spite of anything the Servians may say. As regards the Servians, however, the fact must not be overlooked that they have excellent guns. It will be remembered that the King of Montenegro was powerless against Skutari until the Servian guns came up. People who spent the entire winter in the city of Skutari have told the Monitor representative in Vienna that they took practically no notice of the shells fired by the Montenegrins. "There was," they said, "a sound of firing outside the city near the fortifications, but that was all. We did not even keep the children at home," they added smilingly. "When the Servian artillery came up, however, the situation changed and became serious, for the French guns with which the Servians were provided created fearful havoc. Roofs of houses were simply carried away, and the town was rendered unsafe by night as well as by day."

The Servians claim that their artillery, or rather their French artillery, was the factor which decided the fate of the final battles in the neighborhood of Tetaldja. This may or may not be true, since no reliable information has come through from the Bulgarian front, King Ferdinand having all through kept a veil of mystery over the part taken by the Servians in assisting the Bulgarians. It is obvious, however, that the information as to the havoc of the Servian guns at Skutari confirms their claim. The Bulgarians should remember, too, that in meeting the Servians they would not be fighting against a people in the last stage of decadence. "They are," a man who knows them well said recently, "awful savages," but savages can frequently fight well.

One of the principal reasons for the Turkish defeat in Europe was undoubtedly the inculcation of free thinking among a people totally unfitted to such habits of thought. So long as the Turk believed in Allah and esteemed it the greatest honor to perish on the battlefield, he found no difficulty in going through any peril and gaining a great victory in the end. As soon, however, as his leaders commenced to doubt whether there was such a thing as kismet, and when the Turkish soldier saw that the worst forms of corruption were rife on all sides, he lost his magnificent courage. Bulgaria is not faced by an enemy of such a nature today, but by a young nation full of life, and honest through its extreme poverty. The Greeks also appear to have caught something of their old military spirit, which has been slumbering for so many ages.

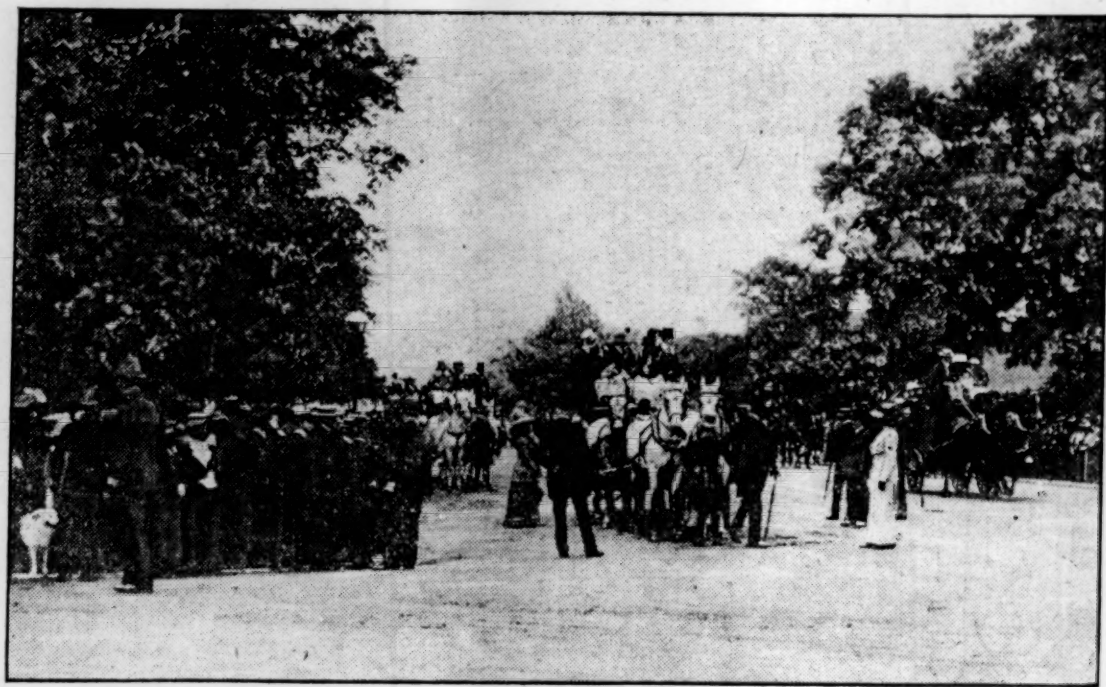
## SCOTTISH NAVAL STATION TO GROW

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A new position, that of senior officer on the coast of Scotland has recently been created by the admiralty and Vice-Admiral Robert S. Lowry has been appointed to fill the post. It is certain that as the new Scottish naval station increases in importance and the dockyard at Rosyth expands, some one of the very widest experience in naval affairs will be required in Scotland. It is calculated that in a few years' time several thousand workmen will be engaged upon ship-building and ship repairing at the new base, Rosyth, which will then rank with Devonport dockyard in size, and, owing to its strategic position, will surpass it in importance.

## DYKE TO CONNECT SYLT WITH COAST

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN.—It is announced that the scheme providing for the joining up of the island of Sylt to the coast of Schleswig-Holstein by means of a dyke will be put in execution at the commencement of the year. The dyke will be completed in 1916, and in 1917 the railway will be constructed across the dyke which will make the defense of the island possible in case of an attempt to make it a base of operations by an enemy's fleet. It is estimated that the cost of the construction will amount to about 9,550,000 marks.

## AMERICAN TEAMS WIN AT ENGLISH COACHING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Starting for the marathon: Showing the winning coach, owned by Judge Moore of Kentucky, and his team of grays

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The recent coaching contest from the powder magazine, Hyde Park, to the Richmond horse show ground was officially described as a marathon, but one must not therefore picture a wild scramble in the last half mile of coaches all struggling to be first past the winning post.

The coaches, as a matter of fact, started at half minute intervals and an hour was allowed for the six or seven miles. Moreover, no points could be earned for doing the distance in a shorter time. In awarding the points, horses counted 40 per cent, condition 30 per cent, and coach, harness, and equipment 30 per cent.

The Leonfield cup, value 25 guineas, was the first prize for private coaches and Tattersall's cup, also valued at 25

guineas, was the first prize for road coaches.

The fact that both road and private coaches took part in the contest gave it added interest and helped to draw a larger crowd even than is usual at the ordinary coaching meet. Altogether 21 coaches took part and the route from the powder magazine was by way of Alexandra gate, Exhibition road, Cromwell road, Warwick gardens, over Hamersmith bridge and Barnes common to Old Deer park via Church road, Kew road, and Shaftesbury road.

On the arrival of the coaches at Old Deer park, well within the scheduled hour, the Earl of Lonsdale began the judging and ultimately awarded the Tattersall cup to A. G. Vanderbilt's famous coach Venture, driven by Mr. Wilson. The Leonfield cup for private coaches was awarded to Judge Moore who drove four grays, light in the lead and dark

in the wheel, while the second prize went to A. G. Vanderbilt.

After the judging a parade of all the coaches took place before the King and Queen who, with Princess Mary, had motored down to the horse show. In the royal box with the King and Queen were former King Manoel and former Queen Amelia of Portugal and there were also present the Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and the Duchess of Albany.

It may be mentioned that this was the first time since the days of Queen Victoria that the show had been visited by the reigning monarch. Following the parade of the four-in-hands Walter Winans presented a brilliant item in "speed bursts" by his fast trotters Harmony and Discreet, paced by his Hungarian Hugo. The wonderful combination of grace and speed shown by the animals was most striking and deserved the applause it received.

## INDIA MAY HAVE NEW CANALS FOR RELIEF OF PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—The construction of the new Cauvery Gower reservoir at Kannambadi involves the submission of about 5000 acres of wet land and 4650 acres of dry land, situated in 48 villages, of which eight villages will be more or less completely submerged and also involves displacement of a population of about 5000.

According to the Times of India the question of acquiring these lands by payment of compensation and of resettling the population displaced on new land, has been engaging the anxious attention of the government for some time past.

Experience elsewhere has shown that if the government content themselves with paying money compensation to owners of land, and no steps are taken to resettle them, it will, in the great majority of cases, end in reducing the people to the condition of day laborers. For this reason it has been the aim of the officers who prepared the project, to provide the displaced raijats with lands in exchange as far as possible, supplemented where necessary by money compensation.

In such cases the displaced population is usually settled on land brought under irrigation by the construction of the reservoir, but happily in the present case there exist, in the immediate neighborhood, facilities for carrying out three canal extension projects, which might be taken advantage of for present purposes.

The government approve of the general lines of these extra schemes and are calling for plans and estimates for all the old canal projects to be submitted within three months.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA WILL HAVE MORE RAILWAY LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—During the last decade railway construction has proceeded at such a rate in South Australia that with the lines already built and authorized the system forms a complete network over the southern portion of the state. The building of the iron road commenced in this state as early as 1856, twenty years after the proclamation, when the capital was connected with Port Adelaide. Fifty years later 1746 miles of track had been constructed at a cost of over £13,500,000, the earnings from which totalled £1,349,765, and the net interest on the capital was 4.30 per cent. Now over 2000 miles are operated, and the earnings for the year ended on June 30, 1912, aggregated £2,148,502, and the percentage of net revenue to capital invested was 6.02 per cent.

The construction of the initial lines presented many engineering difficulties, and thus increased the cost per mile; but the greater proportion of those now being built are through country which does not offer the same problems, and recently railway commissioners have recommended that a total of 800 miles of lines should be put in hand, to cost approximately £2,000,000. This month witnessed the formal opening of three lengths of railway designed to serve immense areas of land suitable for wheat growing. Two lengths are on Eyre's Peninsula, and aggregate 185 miles; the other is east of the river Murray, leaving the main inter-state line at Tailem Bend and running to Meribah, a distance of 100 miles.

Until 1907, Eyre's Peninsula was without a railway, and development was consequently slow; 236 miles of track are now being worked, and a further extension of over 100 miles is contemplated in the near future. Already some of the land along the routes of the railways is being cultivated and returning good yields, but the presence of railway facilities will give a big impetus to the settlement.

## NOTABLE MEN ARE HONORED FURTHER

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Honorary degrees were recently conferred on a number of distinguished visitors at Cambridge Senate house.

Sir John Sandys, the public orator, introduced the recipients to the vice-chancellor, Dr. Donaldson, in a series of Latin speeches.

The recipients included Admiral Sir Wilmot Hedgesworth Fawkes, G. C. B., K. C. V. O., John S. Sargent, R. A., Sir James Murray, F. B. A., editor of the New English Dictionary, Thomas Hardy, O. M., His Excellency Adolph Wagner, professor of political economy in the University of Berlin, Commandatore Boni, the eminent Italian archaeologist, Sir Frederick George Kenyon, K. C. B., F. B. A., director and chief librarian of the British Museum, Sir John Knox Laughton, founder of the Navy Records Society, and Reginald Lane Poole, F. B. A., fellow of Magdalen College and keeper of the archives of the University of Oxford.

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## EMPIRE COMMISSION LEARNS VALUE OF ADELAIDE AS PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—An important question that has been occupying the attention of the Dominions royal commission now securing evidence in Australia, is that relating to the accommodation existing in Australian harbors for the handling of large vessels and the available means of transporting the empire's commerce.

The factor to be determined is whether the harbors are of sufficient depth to allow of large vessels making the eastern journey. Steamers that draw 30 feet and more are by no means uncommon in these days of modern progressive shipbuilding, and it is to ports that can offer the facilities necessary to deal with these liners and cargo vessels that they must naturally turn. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the outer harbor of South Australia offers all the advantages for expeditiously handling cargo and the embarking and disembarking of passengers.

Speaking on this question, Arthur

Searcy, the president of the marine board, said, "After Hobart, we have the best port in Australia." It has been termed "The State's Front Door," and a front door should always be open. Thanks to an expenditure during recent years of over £750,000 this is so, for at low water there is 33 feet; in addition it provides a safe harbor in all weather, and is well backed up by an efficient railway system.

From this it will be gathered that Adelaide has nothing to fear, for at the present in some ports vessels cannot load down below 29 feet 6 inches. Hence the comparison with other deep sea ports in Australia is very favorable. Another important point, particularly advantageous to the outer harbor of Adelaide, is that in the event of, in a few years' time, vessels drawing a greater depth requiring accommodation, the necessary facilities would be forthcoming, either by extending the wharfage into deeper water, or by dredging alongside the present wharf.

## LACE-MAKING IN VILLAGES OF AUSTRIA INTERESTS WOMEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Aus.—The committee of ladies in charge of the arrangements for the woman's congress in Vienna, has just issued the exact program of events, together with the small badge, a modest bow of yellow ribbon, which is to be worn by those taking part. Eight hundred delegates and members are expected in Vienna, and most of the time spent in this city will be devoted to sight-seeing.

The really serious part of the congress is to be reserved for the most part for Budapest. On the morning of the first day, June 11, of congress, one party will be taken to inspect the central institution for women's trades, while another party will visit the people's palace, where advanced classes in various subjects are held and lessons are given to pupils desirous of completing their education, by voluntary workers. A woman's hospice, where rooms are let, and all the cooking done in a central kitchen, will also be visited.

Another party goes to the lace-making establishment. This is one of the most interesting institutes, as lace-making is a very flourishing cottage industry in Austria and large numbers of itinerant teachers travel from village to village giving free instruction to the women and selling them new patterns, designed at the art schools in Vienna. This offers encouragement to the mother who is forced to work, enabling her to carry on her trade at home and to get into touch with the state agents, who obtain a good price for the lace, and thus obviates the exploitation of the country women by unscrupulous agents and middlemen.

Other groups will visit picture exhibitions and the museums. The afternoon is to be given up to a visit to the Adria exhibition, where an excellent opportunity is afforded of seeing some of the cottage industries, which are carried on by women specially brought to Vienna for the exhibition. The evening of Wednesday will be devoted to a reception in the Haus der Industrie, a splendid suite of rooms, where the lord mayor of London was entertained two years ago.

The morning of Thursday will be devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening there will be a large gathering in the Music Verein hall, when Mrs. Chapman-Catt of New York will address the meeting. Frau Anna Furuhjelm will also speak, also the Rev. Anna Shaw of Massachusetts, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett of London, and others will read papers on women's suffrage.

Among the delegates and members expected in Vienna are Fraulein Thekla Hultin, M. P., Finland; Mrs. Stack, Ireland; Mrs. Gertrude Burke, president of the Australian and New Zealand Suffrage unions; Mrs. Gully Petrin of Stockholm, Mrs. Chrystal Macmillan of Edinburgh, Marchesa Elena Lucifero, for the women of Italy; Frances H. Melville, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan from the States; Mrs. Choper from South Africa, Fraulein, Sophie Alberti and Fraulein Eline Hansen of Copenhagen, Dr. Van Swen of The Hague, Dr. Alette Jakobs of Holland, Ellen Kleanan of Stockholm, the editor of the Journal Dagny, and Mrs. Campbell from Canada.

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ERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION



# Veterans Gather for Peace Reunion

(Continued from page one)

ters by an impromptu parade of Union and Confederate veterans. The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Alfred B. Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., was on the ground, and for the remainder of the week the two ranking officials will be the most prominent figures in the celebration.

More than 30 special trains came into the village on Sunday and thousands of veterans who tramped up from the Shenandoah on their last visit, rode in coaches from Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington.

From the station of the two railroads that come into the village is a mile to the camp of 5000 tents, where the veterans are housed. Many of them made the trip by automobile or by carriage, but thousands carried their suitcases and walked.

The formal exercises will be held in a big tent near the Emmitsburg road, but they will last only two hours each day and the rest of the time the veterans will spend as they please.

The first formal ceremony in the tent on the battlefield is held this afternoon when survivors on Buford's Union cavalry and Wheeler's Confederate cavalry tender a reception to the citizens of Gettysburg. This is designed as a return of the courtesy extended to the cavalymen when they rode in town 50 years ago.

A party of senators came by automobiles from Washington Sunday to view the camp. It included Messrs. Oliver, Pennsylvania; Nelson, Minnesota; Clark, Wyoming; Brandegee, Connecticut; and Sutherland, Utah. After motoring over the battlefield and visiting some of the state headquarters they returned to Washington in the afternoon.

Colonel Schoonmaker declared Sunday night that about 25,000 veterans came into Gettysburg on Sunday and were encamped on the battlefield.

"We expected 6000 today, but we found tonight that we had about 25,000 to feed," said Colonel Schoonmaker.

"Although we were not looking for such a number, we were able to give every veteran something to eat before he went to bed. Tomorrow we will better handle the situation and every man will get full rations."

Even the veterans who got only a bite to eat were satisfied apparently, for few complaints were forthcoming.

"Two meals a day is good enough," said one veteran, "that's more than we got 50 years ago."

The members of Carr's brigade were responsible for the reception of General Sickles early Sunday morning. Capt. Isaac P. Gragg had an interview with Major Rhodes of the Fifteenth United States cavalry, who agreed to give the general a mounted escort from the Gettysburg station to the headquarters of Carr's Brigade in the Emmitsburg road.

General Sickles' train was somewhat late in arriving. Captain Dean's troop of cavalry kept up well with the automobile in which were seated the general, Chaplain Twitchell and Captain Gragg and Sgt. James R. Gerrish, all of the First Massachusetts.

At brigade quarters to receive the veterans were members of the three Massachusetts regiments and the 22d and 12th New Hampshire, who formed the brigade.

PHILADELPHIA—Railroad stations in this city were crowded on Sunday with veterans of the civil war on their way to Gettysburg. More than 60 cars filled with soldiers, their families and friends left the Pennsylvania station for the battlefield. Ten cars filled with Vermont veterans stopped in this city at the lunch hour, while 28 cars were filled with old soldiers from New Jersey.

## WALSH PAPERS ARE CIRCULATED THROUGH STATE

Nomination papers for Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh for the Democratic nomination for Governor are being put into circulation throughout the commonwealth, said Democratic state leaders today. It was said to be their aim to have these papers placed in all the cities by the end of the week.

Nomination papers are being circulated for at least two other Democratic candidates for places on the state ticket, Frank J. Donahue, a candidate for renomination as secretary of state, and Joseph L. P. St. Cyr, of Cambridge, again candidate for state treasurer.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Chairmen of the Democratic city and town committees from 75 cities and towns in the five western counties of Massachusetts, Berkshire, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Worcester, held their annual summer meeting in the Kenney hotel in this city yesterday afternoon and unanimously endorsed David I. Walsh for Governor on the Democratic ticket and Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue for another term in that office.

CLINTON, Mass.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, speaking in the Globe theater last night said, in his judgment David I. Walsh will be the next Governor of Massachusetts, for his record is such that the place belongs to him.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Representative Robert M. Washburn for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor is the plan of the executive committee of the Worcester Republican city committee. Mr. Washburn's answer is expected today.

## LOBBY INQUIRERS START WORK ON MULHALL STORY

Chairman Overman Promises Summons for Everybody Mentioned in Statement Published by Former Agent

### MANY MEN INVOLVED

WASHINGTON—Congress took the first step today in what promises to be an expose of a great political machine when Chairman Overman of the Senate lobby investigators called an executive meeting of the committee to consider the published statement of Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, for many years agent and lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Just before the meeting Mr. Overman announced that the committee had already subpoenaed Mr. Mulhall to appear before them when the committee again takes up its sittings July 9, and that after the executive session, further subpoenas for every witness directly connected with the Mulhall story will be issued. John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, mentioned repeatedly by Mr. Mulhall, is to be among the first witnesses called.

"We will sift the whole affair to the bottom," declared Mr. Overman. "We will call every man named by Mr. Mulhall. I don't want to express any opinion as to the truth of Mr. Mulhall's story, but it is so circumstantial in detail, that it must be threshed out minutely. The committee does not propose to leave in darkness any detail of his amazing narrative."

When the subpoenas are issued by the committee they will contain the names of men long in public life, many of whom are household words, all accused by Mr. Mulhall of having been instruments of the American Manufacturers Association in getting their particular legislative plans put through Congress.

That the Mulhall charges will be investigated by a House committee, acting independently of the Senate lobby investigating committee, was the belief of House leaders this afternoon. Representative Shelby of Kentucky declared that he would urge such a course on Wednesday, when the House meets. Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee which under the rules is required to approve of such an investigation plan, declared he favored it.

The nature and extent of the disclosures that are expected were outlined in an article published under the pseudonym of Mr. Mulhall in New York and Chicago papers. The statement purports to be Mr. Mulhall's personal history as the representative from 1903 to 1912 of the National Association of Manufacturers, and bristles with the names of congressmen, who, he alleges, were "subservient," or who were punished for their opposition to legislation favored by the association. Allegations that he had helped to defeat congressmen who opposed the interests of manufacturers; that his organization had spent thousands of dollars to elect congressmen expected to be sympathetic to their interests; that he had aided in securing favorable members on congressional committees that handled labor legislation; and that his associates had used great efforts to secure the establishment of a federal tariff commission in 1908, as a means of delaying tariff revision, are contained in the long article under Mr. Mulhall's name.

The facts alleged in the striking story of legislative lobbying and political campaign were not laid before Chairman Overman prior to their publication. He declared Sunday, however, that the story was so circumstantial in its detail that he expected the committee to go to the bottom of the allegations and to uncover any new angle of "insidious lobbying" or "pernicious" political campaigning that might be disclosed.

The Mulhall article named many former and present members of Congress who were alleged to have been active agents in support of legislation desired by the National Association of Manufacturers. The list included two Massachusetts men. It specified employees of Congress who had been retained to secure information, and alleged that even the page boys of the House of Representatives were urged to pick up information about proposed legislation.

The writer said he had spent more than \$200,000 in his lobbying work; that he had conducted state and congressional campaigns; helped to break up labor unions; and had personal knowledge of the extent to which influence exerted by his assistants had swayed legislators and legislation.

Senator Overman declared Sunday night subpoenas would also be issued for James A. Emery, representative of the National Manufacturers Association at Washington, whom the Mulhall article designates as "chief lobbyist" for the association at Washington, and for former Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana, referred to in the Mulhall statement as an "inside lobbyist" for members of the Manufacturers Association, who were leading the fight for a tariff commission in 1908.

Several of the men mentioned by Mr. Mulhall in his published article issued statements here Sunday night. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association

of Manufacturers and referred to by Mr. Mulhall as "chief lobbyist," said the charges were false.

He declared that he did not even know by sight many of those mentioned as having been "influenced" by officers or agents of the Manufacturers Association, notable among these being Representative James F. McDermott of Illinois and Ralph Cole.

Representative Shelby of Kentucky, whose name appeared in Mulhall's list of those who could be "influenced" said he did not know Mr. Mulhall and that he would make a statement on the floor of the House about the matter. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Representatives Barthold of Missouri and Webb of North Carolina, also included in the list, denounced the charges as untrue as far as they were concerned.

Speaker Clark, one of the members of Congress Mulhall said the agents of the Manufacturers Association tried to defeat on account of his supporting measures they opposed, said that Mr. Mulhall's statement so far as it refers to him, confirms a charge he made on the stump in the ninth congressional district in 1910 that a large amount of money was being used to defeat him.

### Mr. Watson Admits

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—James E. Watson, Republican leader and former congressman, admitted today that he received money from the National Association of Manufacturers for working in behalf of a tariff commission during the special session of 1908, a charge made by M. M. Mulhall in New York. Mr. Watson denied, however, that the Manufacturers Association contributed to his campaign in 1908, when he ran for Governor of Indiana.

"No doubt members of the national association contributed to the fund, but if they did so it was done as individuals," said Mr. Watson.

Because he did not have a full text of Mr. Mulhall's charges, Mr. Watson would not answer in full today.

## ANTI-SOCIALISTS SPEAK ON COMMON

Fully 1000 persons gathered on Boston Common yesterday afternoon to hear addresses by Charles E. Fay, David Goldstein and George A. McKinnon, the speakers at the first open-air meeting of the Common Cause Society of Boston, which has for its chief purpose the opposition of socialism and syndicalism and other movements.

## ROXBURY MAN IS NAMED CONSUL

Joseph H. Emslie of Roxbury has received official announcement from the President of Honduras of his appointment as consul of that country in Boston. This is the first time Honduras has maintained a consulate here. The new office is located at 144 Dudley street.

## BAY STATE REPRESENTATIVE FILES BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF LOBBYISTS AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers of Lowell, Mass., filed for introduction in the House today a lobby measure entitled: "A bill to require the registration of counsel and other agents who for compensation influence or seek to influence legislation pending before Congress."

Speaking of the bill, Mr. Rogers said: "Ever since my election last fall I have had it in mind to attempt two changes proposed by precedents established in Massachusetts. The first involves the daily or semi-weekly printing in bulletin form of information relating to all hearings held by committees of either branch of Congress. Representative Peters has already introduced a resolution identical to the one which I have prepared.

"The other matter is to put upon the federal statute books an act requiring the registration of all men hired to promote or oppose legislation. Such an act

## LOBBY IS VIEWED BY PRESIDENT AS OUT OF BUSINESS

Mr. Wilson Admits Investigations Thus Far Made Have Been of Great Benefit in Forwarding Tariff Measure Interests

### POSITION MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON—The lobby is out of business so far as national legislation is concerned. It has ceased to embarrass the Wilson administration. This was the view taken by President Wilson when he saw the newspaper correspondents today.

The President made it plain, however, that he is behind a full inquiry into every phase of the question. He frankly admits that the lobby revelations have proved of great benefit to him in his tariff bill. He no longer has the slightest apprehension regarding the ultimate passage of the Wilson-Underwood bill even more drastic so far as cutting the cost of living was concerned, than originally planned. And he gives credit to the lobby inquiry for this change in sentiment here.

The President maintains his position regarding the currency bill. The agitation of the bankers to be permitted to name a minority membership in the federal reserve board has not switched him from his original position that the executive should be entirely responsible for the makeup of this board. And so far as the demand that the bill be amended so that this board be made bipartisan is concerned, it will receive no support from the present administration.

So far as the currency bill is concerned, it is nowhere near the object of popular interest that the tariff bill has been. President Wilson has received only one important communication on this subject, and this came from the executive committee of the American Bankers Association. On the tariff he received dozens of letters daily.

The President considers the Caminetti incident closed. He has ordered that the case be prosecuted with the utmost diligence and believes that is all he is called on to do at this time. And it can be stated on the best of authority that the development in the matter has not interfered with the confidential relations between the President and his attorney-general. The President continues to repose the utmost confidence in Mr. Reynolds.

Good progress is being made with the Japanese negotiations and the President intimated today that he is very hopeful that all points in dispute will soon be amicably adjusted.

## REPUBLICANS TO HOLD BIG CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

this year than last year. Plymouth county has a falling off about 38 per cent.

Apportionment by counties for 1912 and for this year:

Barnstable	1912	1913
Berkshire	20	19
Bristol	75	68
Dukes	137	7
Essex	222	154
Franklin	38	37
Hampden	102	92
Hampshire	45	46
Middlesex	371	257
Nantucket	3	2
Norfolk	111	76
Plymouth	85	52
Suffolk	244	159
Worcester	208	179
Totals	1,672	1,245

Basis of representation: One delegate for the first 75 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1911 in each ward of a city and in each town.

One delegate for each succeeding 150 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1911, in each ward and in each town, or for a fractional part as large as 75 votes or cast.

Each ward of a city and each town shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

## COMMERCE MEN TO MEET IN PARIS

Paris is to be the meeting place for the sixth international congress of chambers of commerce in June, 1914, by a decision of the meeting of the permanent committee in Brussels, according to the Chamber of Commerce News today.

The Boston chamber will be represented by W. M. Bays, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington; Charles S. Haight, New York; William C. Davies, New York; and Edwin Ginn of Boston. The United States was represented at the permanent committee meeting by J. Randolph Coolidge, B. J. Shoninger and Elias Michael.

## WOOL MEN PLEAD FOR JUST TARIFF

Urging that the members of the national House and Senate should apply the rule of justice in the revision of schedule K the Carded Wool Manufacturers Association has written President Wilson and the committee in charge of the bill voicing its recommendations.

The letter states that four years ago the association urged that the rates on wool be made on an ad valorem rather than on specific basis, and it charges that the failure so to do has resulted in the unhealthy state of uncertainty.

business of the country being kept in an

# Warner's Rust-Proof

## A Corset for the Out-of-Doors Woman

### A Corset for Every Woman

### A Corset That One Can Swim In

It can't rust or shrink

### A Corset That One Can Jump In

It can't "ride up."

### A Corset One Can Do All Kinds of Athletics In

It's flexible, it can't break, it can't lose its shape—it will outwear any other corset

When a woman "goes in" for tennis, swimming, golf, riding and canoeing—she needs a corset like a Warner's. And a Warner's is flexible enough to permit free expression and yet hold the figure in true poise.

Summer Models of Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets have these two essential qualities, and in addition are rust-proof, and keep their shape under the severest strain.

Model 277. Made in batiste, with medium bust and long skirt. This is a very comfortable fitting corset and splendidly suited to the average figures. Priced at 2.00

Model 535 is a corset with a low bust made of very light weight coutil ..... 1.00

Model 784 is low in the bust and long over the hips. Made in net, light and cool..... 2.00

All these corsets have been specially designed for Summer wear.

A Warner corset when properly fitted reveals the figure with every line "a la mode." No corset can be right, no matter how beautiful a shape, if it isn't comfortable—a Warner's Rust-Proof is fashionable, comfortable and serviceable. Every woman—whatever her figure—be she large or small—tall or short, average or slender, will find a Warner accurately suited to her figure.



1.00 to 3.00. Every Pair Guaranteed

Boston's Foremost Corset Store—Fourth Floor, Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

## MAYOR VETOES COUNCIL'S HALF MILLION ORDER

Mayor Fitzgerald announced today that he had vetoed the order of the city council appropriating \$500,000 for street improvements to be borrowed within the debt limit.

The mayor said that in vetoing the order he thought that the council had no right to raise this money within the debt limit until after it had considered with the utmost care the loan orders for public improvements now before it. If, after that, the council considered the street work more pressing than the rest, he said, he would raise no further objections.

The list quoted by the mayor as deserving first consideration by the council amounts in total to \$1,230,000.

### MR. GOMPERS APPROACHED

WASHINGTON—Partial confirmation at least of the charge made by Mr. Mulhall, of the attempt to approach Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, was secured at federation headquarters today. There attention was called to the proceedings of the federation at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11 to 23, 1907, in which Mr. Gompers told in detail of being approached by an individual who said that his name was Brandenburg and claimed he represented President Van Cleve of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Gompers, in open convention told the federation that Mr. Brandenburg had informed him that he had secured as the agent of the N. A. of M., evidence reflecting upon his moral character which he promised to suppress if he (Gompers) would agree to tell what he knew about other members of the official board of the federation.

### SENATOR CRANE GIVES OUTING

DALTON, Mass.—Giving an outing party at his farm at Windsor, former Senator Winthrop Murray Crane entertained on Sunday afternoon and evening about 35 of his fellow-townsmen, including the members of the committee of arrangements of the Crane celebration of April 19, the selectmen and the school committee. The guests were taken from Dalton to the farm house and back in automobiles.

## THOUSANDS VISIT FRANKLIN PARK

Franklin park, with the "Don't" signs missing, attracted thousands of visitors yesterday. Beside the attractions of the open country and natural woodland, there was a hand concert and the birds and beasts of the zoo. The brown bears, which came to the bars, stood on their hind legs and begged for food, were especially popular.

Revere beach attracted the largest crowd of the year yesterday. A throng estimated at 175,000 visited the beach, while approximately 3900 went in bathing from the state bathhouse. Nearly 50,000 persons went to Nantasket beach, while the first band concert of the season drew its quota at City Point.

## RESIGNATION IS REQUIRED TWICE

Edwin U. Curtis, collector of the port of Boston, who has once resigned, finds he must resign again. On April 15 he passed in his resignation as collector. This port at midnight goes out of commission and tomorrow the new port of the Massachusetts district becomes a reality. Mr. Curtis, under the new law, is carried over as collector of the new port. Boston will become the headquarters of the new district with all the other ports designated as sub-ports.

### MAYOR WANTS LOCAL MAN

In refusing to endorse Walter Camp, Jr.'s, appointment as assistant commissioner of the park and recreation department, Mayor Fitzgerald says that Mr. Camp has just received his degree and lacks the experience necessary for the position. "As an athletic instructor and as an athlete Mr. Camp is a fine type," says the mayor, "but we have many fine types of athletic instructors right here in Boston. Men of longer experience than he, who know conditions hereabouts should be considered before him."

### CARMEN AND OFFICIALS MEET

Representatives of the Boston Street Carmen's Union and officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company meet today to discuss working hours and wage request.

## MASSACHUSETTS HOLDS OWN IN HARVARD PUPILS

There has been comparatively little decrease in the percentage of Harvard students who register in the college from Massachusetts over the registration 40 years ago, when 65 per cent of the students in the college came from the Bay state. According to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin the percentage outside of Massachusetts in the whole university is much larger than in the college.

In the comparison of statistics which Charles S. Moore 73, formerly assistant recorder of Harvard College, gave at the fortieth anniversary of his class last week, the college periodicals say, it was shown that 43 years ago there were six graduate students registered in what is now called the graduate school of arts and sciences. During the past year there were 702 students registered in this department. Mr. Moore pointed out that in 1869-70 there were 363 undergraduates in Harvard College and that in 1912-13 there were 2308.

### SALEM PORT COLLECTOR TO QUIT

SALEM, Mass.—David M. Little, collector of the port of Salem, will tender his resignation at the close of today's business at the custom house and formally turn over to Deputy Collector William J. Sullivan all the government property and papers in his custody. Mr. Sullivan has been designated by Edwin U. Curtis, collector of the port of Boston, as the deputy collector under the new custom house arrangement. Hereafter Salem will be simply a port of entry under Collector Curtis.

### TELEPHONE GIRLS TO TAKE PART

More than 150 members of the Boston Telephone Operators Union are expected to take part in the minstrel show arranged for Aug. 29 and 30 to raise funds for the convention of the international organization of electrical workers to be held here in September. Rehearsals will be held in Franklin Union tomorrow.

The Roof Garden of the Hotel Puritan, Commonwealth near Massachusetts avenue, will be opened July first with dinner at a fixed price.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FLOWERS OF THE WISTARIA  
RICHLIY ADORN A PIAZZA

THE various species of wistaria, with one or two exceptions, all belong to the spring blossoming group of vines popularly used for training over verandas, porches, arbors and gateways. Because they do blossom in the spring they nearly all develop their blossom buds during the previous summer, though some of the species develop buds in spring and early summer for an early summer display of bloom during or after midsummer. This latter display as a rule is not as conspicuous as the early spring showing, which generally appears before the leaves develop to any great extent.

The group of plants to which the wistaria belongs is not a large one. Less than a dozen species are cultivated for their ornamental effects in the garden, but what they lack in numbers the best members of the group more than make up in the richness of their blossoms. Several of the species produce flowers of royal purple; others have white blossoms, one has scarlet flowers and one has lilac blossoms with gold centers.

Undoubtedly the most beautiful, the most popular and the most valuable of all the species, and in fact, perhaps of

all woody climbers is the Chinese or common wistaria. It combines practically everything that a plant lover could ask. First it has exquisitely beautiful racemes of mauve flowers which in form resemble the blossoms of the sweet pea but which are usually larger, though less strikingly odorous. These which are produced in great profusion appear in the latitude of New York generally during the first half of May, at a time when the gardens are only beginning to wake up and when no other climbing plant is awake to the duty of producing flowers. Even in the northern United States the vines are hardy; they withstand severe winters and unless they are planted in low, cold spots or in situations such as the south side of a wall or a house where their buds are forced to develop earlier than they should, the young foliage is not injured except in very unusual seasons. Unquestionably this species is the vine which the amateur should know best because it can be handled almost without regard to its feelings. Apparently, it will not tolerate cold. Even along the seashore where it is often difficult to get plants to grow, it will give good satisfaction in spite of extreme changes of weather.

After the wistaria has produced its blossoms and until midsummer is the time to prune the vine so as to insure a profusion of bloom during the following season. The flower buds at this time have not yet formed and the plant food that the vine takes up will go to the formation of buds which will become all the more sturdy by having plenty of

already indicated to produce flowers. Spurring consists in clipping off the tip and cutting the laterals close to the main stems, so that the short stumpy shoots mentioned will readily develop.

The Chinese wistaria is the most conspicuous member of the group to produce a second display of blossoms in midsummer. It will easily reach a height of 100 feet and by being handled as outlined will produce a wonderful display of blossoms every year. It has several varieties, among which the best known are the white flowered or alba, which resembles the original in everything except the color of the flowers. It has also two good double forms; one known as flore pleno and the other alba plena, the former blue, the latter white. All these varieties are equally hardy and floriferous.

The American wistaria is a distinct species. It is smaller than the Chinese and has much more beautiful flowers than those of the Chinese or the Japanese types. These flowers appear in the latitude of New York during the latter part of June or in early July. They have smaller flowers, the "wings" of which expand until they meet those of the next floret. They thus form a pyramid of light blue with deeper tints of blue in the "standards." Later in the season the flowers are succeeded by long seed pods, which resemble those of the smoke bean. The American wistaria and its varieties should be pruned in late winter or very early spring because it produces its flower buds in the same year as it blooms.

As she often works until 7 o'clock at night and until 4 on Saturday. "I rarely buy less than \$5 worth of things," she says. "I simply haven't the time. In the end it does not cost me as much as to do things in dribs and drabs. Of course you will say that it takes more money than lots of girls have, but I do not go near a store and I have learned to save money. Often it is cheaper to buy six cakes of soap instead of one, or a large jar of cold cream instead of several small ones. You cannot imagine how much better your work goes when you are not thinking that you must get up early to buy a tooth brush this morning, tomorrow a package of pins, and so on. Of shoes I buy three or four pairs at a time; at least enough to last me through the season."

## TUB CONCEALED

For the house of limited space or for the summer camp a bathtub placed under the floor is very convenient, says Popular Mechanics. The ordinary plumbing is carried out with all attachments beneath the floor, and a trap door covers the tub when not in use. The rim of the tub should be placed close against the under side of the flooring boards, and it is best to fit boards closely around the curves on the ends.

## TRIED RECIPES

**FILLETS OF CHICKEN OR GAME**  
Cut the meat from the bones in wide strips and cook it in the well-buttered blazer until it is slightly brown, then add one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly and the strained gravy left from the first cooking of the fowl or bird or venison. Have made the day before a ring of boiled rice. Place this in a hot oven until it browns slightly—it will brown better if brushed with butter. Serve on a round dish and put the fillets in the center of the dish with the sauce poured over. A teaspoonful of curry may be added to the sauce if liked and the same amount of good Indian chutney.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**MOCK PATE DE FOIE GRAS**  
Fry chicken livers and slices of young calves liver in chicken fat until well done. Remove the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, mash with a spoon and add to the liver, which should be pounded or mashed. Add onion juice and butter to taste. Halve some boiled chestnuts to represent the truffles. Salt and pepper to suit.

**STUFFED BAKED ONIONS**  
Boil the desired number of medium-sized red onions 20 minutes, or until the yellow core has loosened. Slip this out with a pointed knife and chop it fine together with parsley, green pepper and a tomato. Season with a large quantity of salt and hot pepper. With this paste stuff the onion. Place in a baking pan in which one tablespoon butter has been melted. Pour over all one cup tomato juice and a little meat gravy, making it especially hot with red pepper, as the sweet onion will counteract it. Bake in oven 20 minutes, basting frequently. Serve in individual dishes with a small quantity of liquid.

**SWEET PICKLED CARROTS**  
Peel and cut carrots in sticks three inches long and half an inch thick, boiling in salt water until nearly tender. Drain, and to each pound of carrots take half a cup of vinegar, three quarters of a pound of sugar and two cups of water. Cook water, sugar and vinegar to a thin syrup, in which finish cooking carrots. Add lemon peel, cinnamon stick and whole cloves. Seal in jars.—San Francisco Call.

## MODERN METHODS OF LIGHTING

Indirect system has become popular  
THERE are now four systems of lighting which have been invented and put into practical use through the research and study of illuminating experts: The direct, which means that the light shines directly upon an object or a surface; concealed lighting, a recent system which conceals the light source from the eyes and by means of reflectors illuminates the room; the new indirect system, where the light is inverted, concealed in a container, and the ceiling brought into play as a reflector and as an outgrowth of this indirect system, the so-called semi-indirect which allows some of the light to filter through the container while the rest of it is directed against the ceiling, as in the indirect system.

Each of these systems has a specific purpose; some have immense possibilities, not only for illumination but also for decoration, and nowadays the decorative side of lighting is a very important consideration in the well-appointed home says Suburban Life.

Until very recently the direct-lighting system was the only one known, and designers of fixtures bent all their energies to making effects that would be highly decorative, giving no thought to the efficiency of the light. This was responsible for a great deal of poor lighting, in the early days of gas and electricity. At first we had simply the uncovered flame or incandescent lamp. The next step was to cover the light source with globes and shades, which were designed for supposedly artistic effect; but most of them were of clear glass through which the light was plainly visible to the eyes.

Finally, the progressive ones in the lighting field invented a shade that increased the efficiency of lighting, no matter what the lighting medium. This shade is of prismatic glass, made not only to conserve light, but to concentrate it. It is of clear glass which outwardly has the appearance of being ribbed, but these ribs are really prisms which interlace in such a way as to reflect light toward a point whence it is concentrated upon the object. The effect of the light radiated through such globes is to illuminate the room and the object on which it is thrown with more brilliancy than the ordinary globe would give.

There are also frosted glass, translucent and opaque shades, which have made direct lighting a far more comfortable thing than it was, not to mention the exquisite tinted glass in all kinds of rare and beautiful designs which lend themselves to interior decoration.

It was while studying the defects of this lighting system that an illuminating expert one day decided to try the effect of light diffused through reflection from the ceiling, instead of reflected downward upon an object directly from the lighting source. Turning the globes of his house chandeliers upside down, he noted that the white ceiling acted as a powerful reflector, illuminating the room with a soft light, while the source was not visible to the naked eye. The result was the invention of the indirect lighting system which, though a newcomer in the lighting field, has met with deserved success, and, with some modification and improvements, would seem to be one of the popular lighting systems of the future.

SYRUPS FROM  
FRUIT JUICES

FRUITS which are rich and ripe but too soft for canning or preserving are fine for syrups. Fruit is cheapest when at its prime and plentiful. Currant, cherry, strawberry, pineapple, lemon, orange, blackberry, raspberry are all good. The juices are used for summer drinks by thinning with water and placing on ice; the ice should not be added to the water, but packed about the vessel, says the Commoner.

The fruit juices must be canned in air-tight jars or bottles. Crush the fruit, drain off all the juice possible without squeezing, and to each quart of juice add three fourths of a pound of sugar. Put sugar and juice together in a preserving kettle, stir over a slow fire until the sugar is melted, then boil briskly and skim for five minutes. Fill self-sealing jars or bottles as for canning, and seal while boiling hot. If bottles, dip the necks of the bottles in melted paraffin wax, or in some sealing wax to make air tight.

## PUT LEMON ON EARLY APPLES

Good whether baked or made into a pudding

DO you know that the early sweet apples that are so plentiful this month can be cooked in many delicious ways, if a little lemon is added to give them the necessary acid?

They can be baked, many people's opinion to the contrary, and make a dessert that will be remembered with longing until they come again next June, says a writer for the Pittsburgh Sun.

Try this recipe: Core the apples with a cylinder corer and in the hollow stuff seedless raisins that have been plentifully dredged with sugar, cinnamon and all that's nice in the spice line; put in some bits of butter, too.

Arrange the apples in a baking dish, not too shallow, and pour a little water around them. Now squeeze the juice from a lemon over the apples and bake.

Serve very cold with a sauce or with cream. You will enjoy this dish as much as if you were a small boy eating sweet apples.

Apple whip is a dainty dessert with apple sauce for its foundation. To the stiffly-beaten, well-sweetened whites of two or three eggs, add a pint of apple sauce and a cup of nut meats; English walnuts give the finest flavor. Chill this and serve sponge cake with it.

The early sweet apples are delicately flavored and do splendidly for this dessert.

If you have candied ginger at hand, a bit of it minced fine and sprinkled in with the nut meats is a good addition. Indeed, lemon, ginger and apples combine well in all these recipes.

The next recipe is called baked apple sponge. It was given to me by a woman chef in charge of the dining room of the Cleveland (O.) Technical high school, who said the pupils she served insisted it was the best dessert of the year.

Mrs. Scott's apple sponge—For this use a baking dish that will serve to send the dessert to the table in. Cover the bottom of it with water about a half inch deep, pare and slice in little sour apples. Over each layer of apples sprinkle sugar, spices and lemon juice, rind and pulp. Cover the top layer with sugar, more spice and bits of butter. Bake until done, and finish with heaped-up white of egg, delicately browned. Serve with custard sauce.

Mrs. Scott also makes this into tarts, filling pastry shells with the seasoned apple mixture and decorating with the egg meringue, as directed.

An old-fashioned sweet apple pudding is this: Separate four eggs and beat the yolks very light, add a quart of milk, three cups of chopped apple, juice and rind of a lemon, one grated nutmeg, other spices, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. For every cup of flour add one teaspoon of baking powder. Sweeten the mixture to taste and beat hard for at least five minutes. Have two cake tins ready, and at the last fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a moderate oven until well done, and eat hot with pudding sauce.

## GARDEN PARTY FROCKS FILMY

Lace and net are favorite materials

THE garden party is one of the favorite forms of summer entertaining, and a handsome silk, lace, hand-painted chiffon or net gown is the correct apparel, topped with an elaborate hat, according to a New York Tribune writer. The younger generation wisely prefer soft, filmy gowns of net and lace, plaited and frilled, yet retaining a simplicity of outline that gives to them a certain girlishness. The older women seek the dignity and elegance of the silk costumes, with generous garnitures of lace. Lace will also appear on nine out of ten of the smartest afternoon toilets this summer.

The three tier skirt is an exceedingly popular mode and a very generally becoming one. There are so many modifications of this style that it will not be overwhelmed by its own popularity during this season at any rate. Net and lace are sometimes alternated to gain a pretty effect, the net flounce forming the lower and upper tiers and the lace the middle one.

The vogue for plaiting, which promises to become stronger as the summer merges into autumn, is adapted with great success to many of these three tier skirts. The lower flounce, for example, may be plaited. The second flounce, of lace, silk or embroidery, will then hang straight and scant, and the third, which is virtually the tunic of the Russian blouse, is plaited. Again, the lower flounce is caught up in the front or in the back, as if it had been kicked up by the heel. A cluster of rosebuds in colorings nature would never dare to claim hold up this draping. It is more becoming.

## TASTY TRIFLES

Tea balls are cut from a white cake and rolled in soft icing and grated coconut.

Chicken soufflé is made of one cupful of meat, one teaspoonful of parsley and the broken yolks of three eggs added to sufficient white sauce made in the usual way. When cold fold the beaten whites of the eggs and bake in paper cases until the mixture puffs and browns.

Tennis cakes may be cut from any plain cake mixture, baked layer depth. Decorate with white and chocolate icing.

Devised clams in shells are tasty for a summer luncheon, says the Ladies' Home Journal.

Daisy cakes, small, round cakes, are covered with white icing. Blanched almonds are pressed to form daisy petals, and yellow icing forms the centers. When the icing is hard cut around the nuts to shape the petals.

## MILLINER'S TIP

To make a dusty straw hat look like new, brush it well with a bit of velvet moistened with alcohol. The result is surprising.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Get This Steel Fireless RANGE



All iron and steel with aluminum utensils—a real large, convenient, full sized stove, as high as other stoves. Roasts, boils, bakes and stews everything to deliciousness without fuel. No watching, no odors. Let us tell you about this wonderful fuel saving, food saving, time saving and labor saving invention. Ask about our Club plan telling you how you can get a Perfection

Fireless Steel Range Absolutely FREE  
And you can earn a cash salary demonstrating it to your friends as our club secretary. Every housewife who sees it wants one, and it's easy to get one on our co-operative plan of \$1.00 a week to Perfection Cooking Club Members. It soon pays for itself. Do away with cooking drudgery now—begin today by writing us.  
JOHNSTON-SLOCUM CO., Box 397, Caro, Mich.

## CHILD'S FROCK OF FLOUNCING

With square neck and short sleeves

FLOUNCINGS and bordered materials are among the most satisfactory materials for the making of little girls' frocks. Very little trimming is required for them, and so the daintiest effects are produced with the least possible labor.

This model is especially adapted to such materials, though it can be used for plain ones with perfect success. The frock illustrated is made of floouncing and all-over material with just a bit of plain material trimmed with banding for the epaulettes.

In this case, the skirt is gathered, but the pattern includes a straight plaited skirt, too. The square neck and short sleeves are pretty for the dressy frock but long sleeves and high neck can be used for the plainer one if preferred.

Flowered voile, either with or without a border, would make a pretty dress of this kind. Lawn, challis, batiste and all materials suitable for a child can be used for this design.

For the 6-year size, the dress will require 3½ yards of floouncing 10 inches wide, ¾ yard of plain material 36 inches wide and 2 yards of banding to make as illustrated; 3 yards of plain material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke will be needed to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress 7846 is cut in sizes for girls from 4 to 8 years of age. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## A NEW GEM CARAT STANDARD

Revised weight goes into effect tomorrow

MOST women, at one time or another, are interested in the price—and weight—of diamonds, says a writer for the Denver Times. Diamonds are sold by the carat. Do you know what a carat means? You may know that a perfect one-carat stone retails for approximately \$250 and that the price per carat increases as the stone grows bigger, until the Tiffany diamond is valued at \$125,000, or \$1000 a carat, but the carat itself remains a mystery.

Jewelers themselves, until October last, could not tell you offhand what a carat meant. And this for the reason that until recently there were some 40 different standards in use in diamond centers of trade, reaching from a weight of 188.5 milligrams in Bologna, Italy, to a weight of 254.6 milligrams in Arabia. There were three different standards in use in the United States, although the generally accepted weight was 205.3 milligrams.

Furthermore, the carat was divided into halves, fourths, eighths, sixteenths, and so on to sixty-fourths. The confusion resulting from this multiplicity of standards and the use of fractions finally became intolerable, and in October last the American National Retail Jewelers Association decided to adopt for their use the new international carat weight of exactly 200 milligrams, which is almost 2½ per cent lighter than the old weight. This new weight goes into effect July 1.

This, of course, will mean a revision of carat weights—and a slight disturbance in price.

This question of price is really the interesting one. Will the retail jewelry trade reduce the price per carat 2½ per cent, as the weight has been reduced, or will the price of the new and lighter carat remain the same as the older one?

Under the old carat weight there were 2211 carats to the pound avoirdupois; under the new there are 2267—a gain of 56 carats. As a single carat stone is valued at \$185 wholesale, there is a little matter of \$10,360 involved per pound of diamonds.

## TABLE PROTECTORS

Keep one or two blocks of wood or squares of oilcloth to put on the kitchen table to stand saucers or baking tins on while their contents are receiving attention, as this precaution will save the table from becoming blackened by them.—San Francisco Call.

Advertising Broadens  
the Knowledge of Those Who  
Make a Practise of Following It

Much of our knowledge of the best season to buy certain commodities, the better grade of different manufactured stuffs, not to speak of the information as to the care and use of advertised products, has been gained through the reading of advertising.

Advertising "copy" has become increasingly more educational, informing and conservatively truthful. Especially is this true of Monitor advertising. As you read this advertising are you not impressed with the informative character of it? The merchant aims to tell you something; to place the facts fairly and squarely before you and rests his case on the merits of his proposition confident that you will patronize him when feasible for you to do so.

## WOMAN'S WAY OF SAVING MONEY

Often she has a pet economy

WOMEN often have their pet economies. A teacher who dislikes to look like the distinct type of business woman said to a New York Times writer: "My rule is never to wear the skirt of a suit without the jacket. Another teacher advised me either to have two skirts, or to meet the situation in another way. My way of dressing saves me time as well as money. I wear what all teachers call the best suit to the schoolhouse in the morning. I have a coat hanger for my jacket and change my skirt to an old one which I keep in the locker of the school room. I wear a big white apron which covers my whole skirt in this way from being stretched out of shape and baggy at the knees.

"It takes only a minute to make this change and when I leave the school room I am ready to go to a tea or exhibition, and do not have to go home and dress again, as teachers tell me they do. I am sure I would not have the energy to do this. But if you are ready, it is as easy to go up Fifth avenue as it is to go home in the car and I find that the change from work rests me just as much as going home and lying down. Besides I do not have that feeling that my days are a monotonous grind."

A woman who is the confidential secretary of the president of a big trust, income, but very little time,



# Bureau of Markets Getting Ready for Work

Farmers May Be Organized into Small Divisions for Purpose of Economizing Effort and Preventing One Line of Product From Interfering With Another

WASHINGTON—The Republican party for years has been teaching the American farmer, through the rapidly developing department of agriculture, how to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before; it will be the purpose of the Democratic party, through the same department, to teach the same farmer how to find a market for the second blade.

Activities are already under way in the department of agriculture looking to this end. Congress, through legislation at the last session, has provided for a bureau of markets, and Prof. Thomas N. Carver, late of Harvard University, has come to Washington to take charge of a bureau in the department specializing along the line of farm organization. In a word, the farmer is to be taught how to cooperate with his neighbor, and form in all parts of the country business associations which not only look to better methods of production, but will attend especially to the all important matter of distribution.

The orchardists of the far West have solved this problem in its essential features. They have systematic and businesslike organizations, through which they market their crops, at the topmost prices, and are absolutely independent of all commission and produce merchants in the urban centers. The work of the department of agriculture has in mind will be modeled in part on what the apple growers have so successfully done, but there will be many new recommendations coming from Professor Carver, and as the result of the investigation of the question of distribution which a committee of Congress is now making in Europe, where this problem, coming up much earlier than in the United States, has been solved a long time ago.

At the regular session of Congress, beginning in December, this committee will be in position to make an elaborate report, and to recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to make the present work a complete success. The entire subject is to be passed in review, and an effort made to provide a body of new and up-to-date laws for the farming communities which will go far toward solving the back-to-the-farm problem. As a part of this general legislative plan, of course, will be some form of the Smith-Lever agricultural education bill of the last session, which, after going through both houses, failed in conference.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida is the chairman of the commission selected by President Wilson to go to Europe for a study of rural cooperative methods. Mr. Fletcher did not go with the commission because of the importance of his work in Congress, but he is in close touch with what it is doing. The reports already received by him from members of the commission propose a plan for organizing the farmers by small political divisions, such as counties, this being a successful method of doing this work in several great European countries.

Senator Fletcher believes it would be feasible to form chambers of agriculture, to be made up by counties of farmers whose products sell for as much as \$500 a year. He has not yet worked the idea out to a definite conclusion, nor will he do so until the commission has returned, and there has been an opportunity for conference and a final report; but the fact that he already is considering the question, with a view to reaching such a conclusion as early a date as possible, is but one indication of the purpose of the Democratic leaders to give the farmers a good deal of attention in the session of next winter.

It is the idea of Senator Fletcher that chambers of agriculture would in each county, or part of a county, serve to correlate all agricultural activities so as to economize effort and prevent one line from overrunning or interfering with another. He would tie together all methods of stimulating agriculture that have been adopted by the federal government, the several states and organizations of farmers now in existence, these latter in the main dealing with social, insurance, legislative and other features.

As he sees it, these chambers of agriculture would supersede no present effort, for every organization of farmers, in combination for any given purpose, would find, by clearing its results through a chamber of agriculture, a way to reach the attention of all its members, and to keep in touch with all nationwide effort.

In short, through these chambers of agriculture, there would be brought to bear upon every agricultural problem, first, a business-like handling of the researches of the federal government and, second, business-like methods of operation and organization among farmers themselves, and thus agriculture would be raised into the field of well-organized business, and the farmers added in all matters of management and sale as well as matters of production. This has been done for the butter and poultry farmers of Denmark and Germany, for the livestock raisers of Germany, for the small farmers of Holland, and for nearly every kind of agriculturist in western Europe. Why not in the United States? asks such men as Senator Fletcher.

Precisely what has been done in Europe in this particular will be carefully reported by the American commission on its return, and then there will be thrown on the problem a great flood of important light, both so far as Congress and the farmers themselves are concerned.

It is whispered in some quarters that this special attention to agriculture will be intended as an offset in part for what may have appeared to be a neglect

of the farmer in the pending tariff legislation. But whether this idea will figure as a motive is not important. The important thing is to have the commission report, and then to have Congress put into operation here some system that has proved itself to be correct by long trial abroad.

## ASSEMBLAGE OF RACES SEEN AT HONOLULU



Wharf astir when Pacific boat comes in

## RABBIS ASSEMBLE FOR CONVENTION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Leaders of Jewish synagogues from all over the United States are gathering here for the twenty-third annual convention of the central conference of American rabbis, which begins Wednesday night.

The program for the opening meeting includes addresses by Rabbi Henry Fisher of Atlantic City and Rabbi Moses J. Gries of Cleveland and the president's message by Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York.

## STORE NEWS

W. C. Kelley of the Meyer Jonasson Company is planning to take the entire month of July for a vacation. A part of the time he will spend in Maine.

A. L. Filene starts tomorrow for a trip through the West. He will visit the Yellowstone park and other places of interest and plans to be gone several weeks.

Duncan M. Stewart, treasurer and general manager of G. H. Wetherill & Co., with his wife and daughter sails tomorrow for Europe for a six weeks' trip. Miss Mary E. Gallagher, who has been the designer for a New York millinery house for many years, will accompany them and upon her return will be associated with this Boston firm. During their absence extensive alterations will be made in the store.

Miss M. Bradley, buyer of handkerchiefs for the Shepard Norwell Company, returned from a two weeks' vacation today.

Buyers who have returned from New York include F. H. Bell of the R. H. White Company, W. H. Weeks and C. Phillips of the William Filene's Sons Company and Miss Peterson of the E. T. Slattery Company.

## HOLIDAY GIVEN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Announcement has been made by Marshall Field & Co., wholesale and retail; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale and retail; Mandel Brothers and Charles A. Stevens & Brothers that their stores will be closed from Thursday evening July 3 until Monday morning July 7, to give the employees the benefit of an extended holiday. As July 5 begins the usual summer half-holidays these stores have decided to give the whole day.

## PAXTON GETS STATE ROAD

PAXTON, Mass.—The state highway and county commissions have decided to extend the state road from the end of the present state highway in the Barre road to the Rutland town line. This strip of road is on the direct line largely traveled by automobiles going from Worcester to Barre, Petersham and Athol. With the assistance of the state and the county, the selectmen find there will be \$7000 available. They have been notified that the state road builders will build the road this summer, when a job in Leicester and one in Auburn shall have been completed.

## PARISH BUILDING FOUNDED

With Bishop James De Wolf Perry conducting the services, the cornerstone of the parish house of the Church of the Messiah was laid Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Frederick Irving Collins, the rector of the church, made an address of greeting.

## PROF. TAFT GOING TO CANADA

NEW HAVEN—Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale will leave this afternoon for Murray Bay, Canada, to play golf. Mrs. Taft will accompany the former President.

## APPALACHIAN CLUB IS OFF FOR CLIMB

More than two score members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left the South station Saturday for a 10-day mountain climbing excursion in the vicinity of Lake Minnewaska, Ulster county, New York. The party was in charge of Fred L. Norton and George H. Brown, members of the club's excursion committee.

## LYNN CLASSICAL ALUMNI ELECT

LYNN, Mass.—Officers of the Lynn Classical High School Alumni Association have been elected as follows: President, Arthur W. Tinkham; vice-presidents, Fred H. Nichols, Frederick Mower and F. Walker Johnson; treasurer, Donald M. Frazier; secretary, Margaret L. Parker, and executive committee, Paul Keene, Guy Newhall, Eleanor Manning, Alice Tigus, Mrs. Henry Tummus, Richard W. Brown, Agnes M. Gilmore and Dr. Fred Stone.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION TO CONDUCT RALLIES

Boston Organization to Carry on Speaking Campaign at Summer Resorts in New England States

Open-air meetings in Boston by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government are expected to end next week, and the energies of the association will be centered on meetings in the various summer resorts throughout the New England states. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly going to Maine, where she will speak Aug. 15 at the field day at Old Orchard for the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association. She will probably speak at Portland in the evening.

Miss Margaret Foley has started on an eight weeks' campaign to speak at open-air meetings through Massachusetts, being in New Bedford and Mattapoisett next Monday and Tuesday.

Four meetings were held last night under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HAVE 9-STORY ANNEX BUILDING

WASHINGTON—A contract for the erection of a nine-story office building on the south side of New York avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, N. W., adjoining the property of the Corcoran Art Gallery, will soon be signed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The building will be used as an annex to the navy department in place of the Mills building, in which many bureaus of the navy department are now housed. The building will be ready for occupancy on March 1, and will be leased to the navy department at an annual rental of \$30,000 for 10 years. The offices to be located in the new building are the bureau of yards and docks, the bureau of supplies and accounts, the marine corps headquarters, the hydrographic office, the admiral's office, the office of naval intelligence, the general board, the board of inspection and survey for ships and other such offices and bureaus not now in the main building.

## NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR BOY SAILORS

NEW YORK—Boys of New York state who would be sailors will have a greater opportunity to go into the merchant marine service as pretty officers, instead of by way of the forecastle. The governors of the New York state nautical school, just appointed by Governor Sulzer, will meet this week in Albany to take the first steps toward opening to the youth of the state instead of this city alone the opportunities for learning the seaman's trade.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 666, occupied by General Passenger Agent Charles M. Burt and party, is scheduled into North station over the Fitchburg division from Denver, Col. at 3:55 o'clock this afternoon.

Scott E. Haseltine, relief train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Haseltine, is spending his vacation in camp at Derry, N. H.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of men cleaning and renewing the glass end of South station train shed with Pittsburgh asbestos wire-covered glass.

For the accommodation of Massachusetts G. A. R. veterans en route to Gettysburg, the New Haven road furnished three first class special trains to Harlem river, New York, from South station at 7, 7:30 and 7:55 o'clock this morning.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine is making extensive improvements on tracks 18 and 21 inclusive in North station train shed.

For the international longshoremen en route to Lake Pearl on their annual outing today the New Haven road furnished a special train with accommodations for 750 from South station at 9:05 a. m.

Fred C. Choate, assistant train master and Ash V. Bartlett, general yard master, terminal division Boston & Maine road, are working on a holiday yard and track schedule for July 4, at North station.

G. A. R. veterans of Waterville, Me., en route to Gettysburg, occupied reserved New Haven railway equipment attached to the Fall River line boat train from South station at 6 o'clock last night.

The Boston & Albany roads composite engine Berkshire, with officials aboard, left South station last night for Albany to be in service today on inspection by the New York state public service commission.

Boston delegates to the Unitarian Sunday school convention at Montreal, Can., occupied three special Pullman cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Canadian Pacific express from North station at 10 o'clock this a. m.

## OPIUM CONGRESS READY TO MEET

WASHINGTON—To discuss taking the last step necessary to crush out the international traffic in smoking opium, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs, representatives of nearly all of the nations of the world will gather at The Hague next Tuesday to continue the international conference which adjourned in the capital Jan. 23, 1912.

The purpose of the present gathering is to ascertain whether a sufficient number of powers will join in ratifying the international convention for the suppression of the opium traffic, drafted by that conference, to insure its successful operation.

## DOCKS THROGGED AT HAWAIIAN PORT ON SHIP'S ARRIVAL

Japanese Found to Predominate in Crowd That Fills Pier When Liners Make Call

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Few things that meet the traveler in this far off Pacific island seem to leave so lasting an impression as the scenes around the harbor, especially on days when the great steamers arrive with their cargoes and passengers.

The first and final picture that presents itself to a visitor is Honolulu harbor as a kaleidoscopic assemblage of races and customs. It is not for nothing that it has been said that the population is largely Japanese, for you cannot glance around the docks without that conviction being strengthened. The Japanese merchant dressed in western clothes and the coolie laboring along the ships are there in such numbers that it is difficult to single out other races.

Few ships plying on the Pacific fail to call at Honolulu. This territory has a mail service about twice a week. The fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company averages a vessel each way once every 10 days. The Oceanic Steamship Company has a ship that leaves San Francisco and Honolulu at a three weeks' interval, while the Matson Navigation Company has a handsome new steamer that makes the round trip between San Francisco and the islands, including Hilo, on a four weeks' schedule. Then there is the Japanese line, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, with its great steamers, continually traveling between San Francisco and the Orient and making this the half-way stop.

As the port is becoming the mecca for shipping, so in the city the facilities for getting about are increasing, as witness the great number of automobiles which fit about, scores of them ranged up at the wharf when a steamer is due.

## CONSTITUTION CHANGE SOUGHT BY CUBA BILL

HAVANA, Cuba—A bill proposing reforms of the Cuban constitution has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Ricardo Dolz. If passed it will change the republic's representative form of government for a sort of parliamentary system of Senator Dolz's own invention, the unusual feature of which is that the President will have the right of initiative.

President Menocal says it is inappropriate to express an opinion on the bill while it is pending before Congress, but it is generally understood that he considers it too radical even in its present form. It is not believed that the bill has any chance to pass, as it is not a measure of either party.

## MALDEN ELKS TO HOLD CARNIVAL

Malden lodge of Elks is to hold a four days' carnival at Wright's pond, Medford, commencing Wednesday afternoon and every afternoon and night of that week until Saturday midnight. The proceeds are to be used by the lodge in its charity fund. The pond is located off the Medford boulevard north of Salem street, Medford.

The lodge is being assisted by several committees of women. There are to be land and water events, sports, booths and entertainments.

Among the guests, the lodge expects to entertain former President Roosevelt Thursday evening. On Friday evening, the holiday, there will be a display of fireworks.

## McDONALD WEBER CO.

CATERERS

## Removed to Boylston St.

Beginning July 1, we shall be located at numbers 435 and 437 Boylston Street, three doors from Berkeley Street. Here our catering, baking and order departments will be maintained and with our other commodious quarters outside the business district we shall be better able than ever before to please the discriminating people of New England with the very highest standard of service in our line.

Our new telephone numbers are Back Bay 2188 and 2189; and we hope that you will make use of our efficient organization for the handling of 'phone orders or that you will call upon us at our new address. We are confident of holding your patronage through satisfaction.

McDonald-Weber Co.,  
435-437 Boylston Street, Boston  
Now at 156 Tremont Street.

## NEW SUGAR TARIFF DATE IS POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—March 1, 1914, is the date set by the Senate finance committee on which the new sugar tariff shall go into effect. The committee also postponed the date when the income tax shall be operative from Jan. 1, 1913, to March 1, 1913.

In advancing the date when the proposed rate of a cent a pound on sugar shall be applied, the committee did not amend the schedule to affect the provision that sugar shall go on the free list May 1, 1910.

The committee also adopted an amendment which would put a stamp tax on all cotton sold for future delivery; declined to reconsider its action in repealing the act of 1890, which released sweet wine manufacturers from payment of the full internal revenue duty on brandies used in fortifying wines, and adjusted several rates on articles referred back to the Democratic caucus.

Extension of time on the sugar schedule, Chairman Simmons announced, was agreed to in order that sugar purchased under the Payne-Aldrich rates can be disposed of without the handicap of the effect on reduced tariff rates.

The date upon which the income tax can be computed for the first year was changed to March 1 for the reason that the date in the bill, Jan. 1, 1913, would

## MANY CHURCHMEN PORTLAND GUESTS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The second world's Christian citizenship conference today formally convened in the stadium of the Multnomah Athletic Club. Delegates from a score of nations were in attendance. The section meetings will continue until July 6. A feature of the meeting will be a Fourth of July parade in which 75,000 will march.

Among the foreign speakers are Robert J. Patterson of Belfast, Ireland; John Lamond of Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Charles Merle d'Aubigne of Paris; M. de Rougemont of Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Sig. Davide Bosio, royal army of Italy; Rome; Prof. Theophil Mann, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany; Dr. Edward Sverdrup, Christiania, Norway; President Armenag, Haigazion, Konia, Turkey; Ng Poon Chew, Canton, China; Dr. J. Sagun, Oshin Motoda, Tokio, Japan; Dr. J. A. McDonald, Toronto, Can.; Kwang Yr. Lee, Korea; William Hay, New Zealand.

## TWO MEN ARE RESCUED

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Two young men were rescued at Singing Beach yesterday afternoon by caretaker Arthur McCormack and a volunteer life-saving crew. Samuel Farrell of Philadelphia started from the float to swim to Danas Beach, a mile away. Swan Erickson of Manchester accompanied him in a canoe. When Mr. Farrell started to climb into the canoe it overturned.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Peabody and his daughter.

## MILITIAMEN BREAK SHREWSBURY CAMP

WORCESTER, Mass.—Companies C and H, second regiment, and company G, ninth infantry, broke camp yesterday at the Shrewsbury rifle range after two days of instruction by Sergeants Pond and Lowell, inspectors for the United States army.

## FIREMAN TEST ANNOUNCED

Announcement of an open competitive examination on July 16, for the position of fireman in the bureau of standards, Washington, D. C., is made by the United States civil service commission. The position offers a salary of \$720 a year, with possible advancement to \$1300 a year. Application blanks may be had by addressing the commission.

## COLLEGE BUILDINGS PLANNED

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A new \$200,000 research building may be erected at the University of Kansas soon. The Robinson estate, worth \$198,000, according to a preliminary estimate, is to be sold, and the money used in new buildings. It is not known what disposition the board of administration will make of the money.

make the section unconstitutional, inasmuch as the income tax amendment to the Constitution was not ratified by two thirds of the states and proclaimed by the secretary of state until Feb. 25, 1913.

The amendment to tax cotton futures was introduced by Senator Clarke of Arkansas, but the provision as agreed to by the committee modified the provisions of the original amendment somewhat. It provides that sales or agreements to sell cotton for future delivery in conformity to the rules of the cotton exchanges, boards of trade or similar associations shall be subject to a tax of one tenth of 1 cent per pound, the tax to be refunded in all cases if the cotton actually is delivered. The tax would be paid by affixing stamps to the written contract, and the amendment provides the necessary machinery for its enforcement.

In revising rates referred to it by the caucus the committee voted to put antimony ores on the free list and reduced from the basket clause of the metal schedule which carried a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. Jute bags, used largely for wheat, were reduced from 15 to 10 per cent; machine-made files from 25 to 20 per cent; screws made of steel were made uniformly dutiable at 25 per cent, the Senate bill having divided them into classes ranging from 5 to 25 per cent.

## PERRY FLAG TO BE TAKEN FROM TOLEDO TO ERIE

TOLEDO, O.—According to the order of Secretary Daniels, rescinding the loan of the Commodore Perry flag inscribed "Don't Give up the Ship," the officials of the Museum of Arts will deliver the relic to Ensign Lowry.

As the representative of the navy department Ensign Lowry will take the flag to Erie and place it on the Niagara, which recently was raised from Misery bay.

The Perry centennial exposition, which opened here June 27, lasts until Oct. 1. Since the cruise of the Niagara will last almost as long as the exposition the flag is not expected back in Toledo.

ERIE, Pa.—With the opening of the Perry celebration here, the citizens are putting the city in festa' order. On June 6 the churches will celebrate the 106 years of peace between the United States and England. On June 7 the powder wagon now on the road from Wilmington, Del., will arrive and will be received by the naval militia.

## ALFRED H. LOVE PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Alfred H. Love, president of the Universal Peace Union since its formation in 1866, passed away here Sunday. Mr. Love was a coeditor of the Peace Maker, a magazine published in the interest of international friendship.

Filene's

The Filene Restaurant  
As a Rendezvous

A PLACE for a quiet chat with your business friends.

Daddy meets the family here and they have the merriest luncheon imaginable.

Saturday finds it a convenient place for school and college girls to meet for luncheon before the matinee.

And it's a right cordial good place to lunch if you're alone.

Eighth Floor—Express Elevators

William Filene's Sons Co.



It was by learning stenography that the youth delivered himself from poorly paid drudgery and began to enlarge his life, so that he became at one time secretary to William H. Seward in Washington and recorded messages of state to foreign courts. He gained breadth of view and universal human interest in this employment. But the

TORONTO, Ont.—It is expected that the Rev. Dr. James Endicott will succeed the Rev. T. E. Shore, resigned, as general secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

Dr. Endicott has been in China for 20 years, in fact, he is one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist church, and besides being an able platform speaker is prominent as an organizer.

This service was interrupted by his election to Congress where he served for two years; then he entered upon the "home stretch" of his life's work as secretary of the Prison Association of New York. Here was a man of nobility working for humanity's betterment amid the cross currents and adverse influences of politics. Undiscouraged by the depravity of politicians, he made himself the friend of the unfortunates who were the victims of the unbefriended prisoner and an interpreter of the possibilities of good-will to many of the international prison congresses, where philanthropists of the world convene to discuss the reform of erring men and the resuscitating of better life in prisoners and their keepers. He was always brave and hopeful and kind, and accomplished a man's good work in the world. The reading of the record given by his wife, who has the genius of appreciation, ought to encourage other workers to fare on in high endeavor.

coast will have enough steamers when the canal is made to dispatch a ship from the Atlantic or from the Pacific practically every business day throughout the year. This encouraging statement is made by Winthrop L. Marvin in a recent magazine article, and it means that there will always be an American coastwise ship in the canal—a ship of a regular line service for general freight on a fixed, announced schedule. From this showing there is left no doubt that exemption of American coastwise ships from canal tolls is distinct advantage to the merchant marine. Ships in the international trade must pay tolls, and as a result, so far as international commerce via Panama is concerned, not one new keel is being laid in the United States, and not one new ship has even been pro-

stocks which passed through the Soo locks in 1891, and something better. Perhaps it will be better understood what the iron ore shipping trade amounts to when we say that the handling of 55,000,000 tons means nearly three times as much tonnage as enters the port of London in a year, that it is more than twice as much tonnage as New York reports in a year and exceeds the tonnage of New York and Antwerp—the leading seaports of the world—put together.

employees in the state, each receive a pension of \$1000 annually, and the superintendent receives \$1500 additional salary; he may appoint two assistants at \$1000 each per annum, with their expenses for traveling; and he is allowed \$2000 additional for clerk hire. In a vague and general way the law also authorizes the superintendent to exercise power given him by this law, but it is not so definite and specific, and the additional money is not so clearly defined.

The number authorized for this forest the present season is 1000 head of cattle, 1000 head of horses, 8000 head of sheep and goats. Last year the full number authorized was grazed on the forest.

during 25 years of everyday house management ..... Price \$2.00  
 For Sale by  
**SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., BOSTON**

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**OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE**  
**BOOKS**  
 27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston



# Currency Plan Criticism Said to Be Less Since Filing of Bill

Observers at Capital Say That Chief Opposition to Proposed Measure Is Centered in Proposition to Leave Bankers Off

## REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—With the announcement that the Wilson administration had concluded to amend the currency bill in certain particulars, and the introduction of the amended bill in both houses, on Thursday, a good deal of the hostile criticism of the week before has been stopped. That criticism was largely confined to the financial centers of the East, which, since the amendments referred to have been made, confess that the bill is not so bad, and that, to quote a leading editorial in the New York Sun, of last Friday, "the measure is capable of being made workable and beneficial."

There is, however, no general approval of the measure in these financial centers. They are merely satisfied to know that the bill is not as bad as they originally had believed it was. The chief criticism of the big bankers is leveled against the full control by the government of the fiscal affairs of the country through a board of seven men, appointed by the President. This feature, however, is to remain in the bill. President Wilson says there is no middle ground between control by the banks and control by the government, and that he has decided in favor of the latter. He admits there are arguments on both sides of the case, but insists that in deciding in favor of the people he has taken a step in the right direction.

In that connection it is pointed out that the great central banks of England, France and Germany are not controlled by the bankers, but by the governments of those countries, somewhat after the plan proposed in the pending bill. For instance, the Bank of France is managed by a governor and deputy governor appointed by the President of the republic, and the bankers of that country have little to say regarding its policies. The Bank of Germany is controlled by officials named by the Emperor, and the banks have only limited advisory powers. The Bank of England is managed by men who are not bankers in the technical meaning of that word. All three are under control of the government, and not under control of the bankers.

On the question of whether there can be currency legislation at this session the signs are more hopeful. A week ago it was generally believed that legislation would be out of the question—that it would not be possible to put the bill through the Senate. Senator Taft, of New Hampshire, voiced the opinion of a number of conservative members when he said that the bill in its original form could not be put through the Senate at the special session. While Mr. Gallinger, presumably still opposed to the bill, it is reasonable to suppose that the amendments that have been made will do something to overcome the objections urged by senators of the conservative type. The debate, however, will be protracted, and it is assumed that the session will run pretty well into the fall, and possibly until late November, if the administration is to urge legislation to a conclusion.

The bill will be put through the House first, and will be ready for debate in the Senate by the time that body has finished with the tariff, which will be toward the latter part of August, in all probability.

House and Senate Democrats have begun an inquiry to determine what the sentiment of country bankers is regarding the bill. A number of these bankers have sent in protests against it. If the country bankers should be found in opposition to the bill as a class, it is probable that additional amendments will be made, but if the inquiries should develop that the protests thus far received have been inspired by bankers in the great cities, the House will proceed to pass the bill in its amended form.

The poll of country bankers will be made by members of the House and by senators, each writing to bankers in his own district or state, with whom he is personally acquainted.

Experts have estimated that the currency bill would withdraw from the present reserve cities and scatter among the 12 regional reserve banks proposed to be created a sum approximating \$300,000,000, and that about two thirds of that sum would be taken from the banks of New York city.

## Tariff Situation

The Senate caucus put on additional speed last week, with a view to completing action on the tariff bill and reporting to the Senate at an early day. The voting in caucus has shown plainly that practically every Democrat, excepting those representing states vitally interested in sugar or wool, has been won over to the President's side. The chances are that the bill will pass the Senate as reported from the caucus, with free wool and free sugar among its provisions. There are at least a dozen Democrats who do not favor putting these commodities on the free list, but, with the exception of the senators from Louisiana, it is expected that they will support the bill.

The binding of Democratic senators to abide by the decision of the caucus is yet to come. Should a resolution be adopted, it will be the first time such action ever was taken by members of the Senate on a tariff bill.

The Senate Democratic caucus has been making radical amendments to the bill.

The House bill proposed to "untax" food products, but the Senate bill is to "untax" them, with a string attached, so as to make sure that the United States does not give everything away without getting in return. It is this thought which led, last Friday, to the adoption by the Senate caucus of the arrangement whereby nations discriminating against the United States are to have imposed on their products a heavy duty. Wheat and flour are to be free, for instance, but only as long as other nations admit similar products from this country free. Under the House bill, to illustrate, Canada would have been able to bring wheat and flour into the United States duty free, but under the Senate bill it can only do so when it admits our wheat and flour free. This may disappoint certain Canadians, who presumably had been expecting that they were to get practically all of the favors of the tariff reciprocity treaty without giving anything in return.

## Budget Defeated

The House last week took two strongly reactionary steps when, first, it declined to adopt the budget system, and second, when it decided to abolish the commerce court. The repudiation of the budget system is taken to mean a vote in favor of continuing the old style methods of previous congresses, and which have been condemned by advocates of economical administration all over the country. The old cry of "Cannonism" was raised in order to defeat the budget. To adopt it, said certain Democrats, would be to clothe a single committee and its chairman with too much power; hence, it was decided to make the appropriations in the old way.

Under "Cannonism," however, there was no such extravagance as there may be with the speakership shorn of its power. Former speakers were able to hold committees in check, for they had the power to overturn them, but under present arrangements there is no such power, excepting in the House caucus, which is unwieldy. The cry of "Cannonism" had been hushed for a time because the new system of house control was not working well, but it was revived the moment the proposition was made to improve the system.

The Democratic caucus is believed to have created an issue for its opponents by taking an indefensible position, and unless corrected it is an issue that will be heard in the 1914 campaign, for the total of appropriations next winter under the old system, probably will go above the billion point.

The vote was close last week, however, which indicates that the budget is to be adopted at some time not far distant. A great budget system, it has been said, would be a magnificent addition to the proceeds of the American Congress, and would provide opportunity for the development of statesmanship of the highest order. Gladstone's budget speeches made him the leader of British liberal thought for many years.

## Commerce Court

In deciding to abolish the commerce court the House caucus last week has run counter to business sentiment as expressed in variety of ways. Among the business organizations which have asked that the court be retained are the New York Merchants' Association, the National Industrial Traffic League (representing 150 cities and industrial organizations), the National Hay Association, the Louisiana Railway Commission, the Ohio Shippers' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The ground on which the House caucus voted to abolish the court was that it had become an asset of the railways and stood in the way of a fair adjudication of rate controversies. Some of the protesting shippers, however, are charging that the railroads themselves have had some hand in bringing about the end of the court, and have asked that there be an investigation which will bring out all the facts. It is recalled that the railroads did their utmost to prevent the creation of the court, and that since the supreme court laid down rules for its guidance, it has been deciding its cases in a manner highly satisfactory to the general public.

## WARSHIPS TO VISIT N. E. PORTS JULY 4

Battleships of the North Atlantic fleet have been ordered by the navy department to visit several New England ports and stay during the July 4 celebrations. The assignments follow:

Battleships Utah and North Dakota and the torpedo boat destroyers Monaghan, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Trippe to Gloucester, Mass.

Battleship Louisiana to Bristol, R. I. Torpedo boat destroyers Walke and Perkins to Castine, Me.

Battleship New Jersey to Salem, Mass. Battleships Georgia and Rhode Island and the torpedo boat destroyers Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding and Terry to Rockport, Mass.

Battleship Kansas at Bar Harbor, Me. The Battleship Michigan at Quincy, Mass. Battleship Ohio at Eastport, Me.

Battleships and the torpedo boat destroyers will arrive at their respective designations on July 3 and will remain for three days.

The vessels remaining at Newport, R. I., are the Wyoming, Alabama, Panther, San Francisco, Dixie, Tonopah, Severn and five submarines and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### CONCORD

Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, announces that seven graduates of the Concord high school received an average mark of over 90 per cent in their studies. They are: Miss Marie Giblin, 98; Miss Emily Nagle, 90; Miss Jeannette Sohler, 93½; Miss Mabel Worden, 92½; Miss Ava Chapman, 92; Miss Susan Parker, 91, and Miss Josephine Love, 90.

The annual union patriotic service in commemoration of Independence day was held last evening in Monument hall, with Murray Ballou, chairman of the board of selectmen, as the presiding officer. David L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor, gave the address, and patriotic music was furnished by the combined chorus of the church choirs in town.

### ROCKLAND

Standish lodge 177, I. O. O. F., Rockland encampment and Rose Standish Rebekah lodge, held a memorial service in the Fatherly Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening. The Rev. T. H. Burden delivered an address.

### CHELSEA

The civil service commissioners held an examination for the police sergeancy in this city today.

### CONCORD JUNCTION

Miss Emma Clahane, who has been appointed supervisor of the playground work here this summer, has already commenced her work.

### HALIFAX

Miss Avis Little of East Weymouth has been elected a teacher in the public schools. Miss Little graduated from the Bridgewater state normal school this month.

All the cottages at Lake Monponset are open for the season. The summer residents are planning for a celebration on the Fourth of July.

### NEEDHAM

Miss M. Margaret Crabtree, a returned missionary from the Philippines, gave an illustrated lecture in the First Methodist Episcopal church last night on work among the islanders.

Among the enclosures deposited in the box at the cornerstone laying of Christ church last Saturday were a collection of coins presented by Mrs. George A. Mowatt, a former parishioner, now at Beverly; the usual town and church documents, and a copy of the Monitor of the previous evening.

### WAKEFIELD

Chief of Police Pollard announces that he is to wage an active campaign against automobilists who fail to sound their horns at cross streets and who do not have the proper lights displayed on their machines.

W. B. Atwell has been reelected as superintendent of schools for another year and will receive an increased salary of \$2100. Miss Louise Moulton of Center Sandwich, N. H., has been chosen as an extra teacher in Wakefield high school. She is a graduate of Bates College.

### READING

The Reading brass band will give one of its summer band concerts on the common Tuesday evening.

A large number of members of Priscilla chapter, O. E. S., went to Bass point today on the annual excursion.

### LEXINGTON

Everett S. Locke, commander of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., has given out the official list of the veterans that were to leave here this morning, to attend the reunion on the field at Gettysburg, July 1-4, and it follows: George H. Cutter, John N. Morse, George Kimball, George Dennett, Samuel H. Goodwin, Henry H. Tyler and William B. Foster.

The members of the Lexington grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold their annual outing at Canobie lake Wednesday.

### ARLINGTON

The letter carriers of this town will hold their annual outing Friday at New Downer Landing, Weymouth.

### ABINGTON

Alexander W. Smith, of Groveland terrace, has received from the Canadian government, a gold medal of recognition for his 25 years' service in the royal grenadiers of Toronto.

### STONEHAM

New officers for the Stoneham high school cadets for the next year are as follows: Captain, John Haley; first lieutenant, William B. Snow; second lieutenant, George H. Hansel; quartermaster-sergeant, Carlton Martin; first sergeant, Ernest A. Stone; second sergeant, Raymond Davis; third sergeant, Elliott R. Fowle; fourth sergeant, Claude Ryder; fifth sergeant, Thomas McDermott; corporals, William Ahern, Stanley Kinsley, Ralph Temple, Ernest Hinchcliffe, James Cullen, Norman Grigg and Winthrop Elliott.

### WEYMOUTH

Extensive improvements and repairs are to be made at Trinity Episcopal church.

### WEBSTER

At the meeting of the school committee, Winfield C. Potter, a Harvard University graduate, was elected submaster at the high school, to succeed John A. Bergin resigned.

## CURRENCY BILL IS DEFENDED BY SENATOR OWEN

Chairman of Committee Says Bankers on the Federal Board Would Be Like the Packers Enforcing Pure Food Law

## SPEEDY ACTION SEEN

WASHINGTON—Currency legislation before the end of September is predicted by Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate banking and currency committee, who issued a statement Sunday explaining the administration currency bill.

"Some of the larger interests of the country," he said, "having set their heart upon the passing of the Aldrich bill and having expended large effort in educating the country in favor of the Aldrich plan, have been disappointed in two very important particulars: First, the Aldrich bill gave control of the proposed system to the banks of the country; and, secondly, authorized the banks to issue the currency to the country under this system as bank currency."

"We have been unable to approve these principles of the Aldrich bill, believing that the federal reserve banks, having been established purely for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial and financial operations of the people of the United States, should be governed exclusively by the people of the United States, and in establishing the federal reserve board to exercise their governing function, we do not think it proper to permit private persons to have representation upon such governing board."

"We think it no more reasonable to grant this demand to the bankers than it would be to authorize the railroads to have representation and exercise a part of the governing power of the interstate commerce commission, which is charged with the duty of regulating the railroads. It would, perhaps, be but little different if the beef packers should demand representation in administering the pure food act, and regulating their own conduct."

"It has been said that some of the largest national banks might go out of this system and become state banks, because of their displeasure at not having representation on the governing federal reserve board, and because they were not satisfied to have their corresponding banks put out a part of their reserves in the federal system, and for the further reason that they were displeased at the United States issuing public currency and in the bill not giving the right to the reserve banks to issue the currency of the country."

"We have taken infinite pains to ascertain the grounds of these objections, and feel justified in saying that there is no reason to apprehend that any national bank will go out of the system because of the provisions of this bill, but that they will generally rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of having a more stable condition in the financial and commercial world."

## SUMMER CONCERT WORK STARTED

Band concerts were announced by the metropolitan park commissioners to begin this week as follows:

At Revere beach, Lafricain's military band, daily, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.; Nantasket beach, Carter's band, 3:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Concerts at both beaches will be omitted on Mondays.

There was a large attendance at the opening municipal concert Sunday afternoon on Boston Common by Perkins' Boston concert band, assisted by a double sextet of mixed voices. At the concert given by the city in Franklin park, it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present.

## NEW LIGHTS MAY BE ASKED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The executive committee of Worcester Chamber of Commerce will discuss today the ornamental street lighting proposition. It is expected a petition will be prepared to be presented to the city council tonight asking for an ornamental system of lighting, composed of clusters of five lamps of the magnified arc type. The proposition is that the poles will be located 150 feet apart and the installation begin at Harrington corner, extending along Main and Front streets for 315 lights.

## PICTURES TO BE SHOWN

PORTLAND, Ore.—This summer the second gallery of the museum of art is to be filled by a loan collection of paintings, together with a few choice pieces of eighteenth century furniture. The most of the paintings are from the L. N. Fleischer collection.

## VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN

Vacation schools in Melrose opened today for a six-weeks term in the Livermore school building under the direction of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. The enrolment exceeds that of last year by nearly 10 per cent.

## GOVERNOR FOSS DECLINES TO TALK OF STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Governor Foss has done nothing today in the way of an answer to the statements made and the questions raised at the mass meeting of Sturtevant Blower Works strikers on Boston Common Sunday afternoon.

When questioned personally today the Governor declined to discuss the subject. In connection with the challenge that the Governor appoint a committee of three Boston business men to act as an arbitration board, the Governor evaded a statement by remarking: "It is too warm to talk about challenges today."

At the office of the Governor's secretary it was said that no instructions had been given to issue any formal statement in connection with the action of the Sturtevant workers.

Resolutions condemning Governor Foss for his attitude in the strike of the employees of the Sturtevant plants at Hyde Park and calling upon him not to allow his personal interests to interfere with

the submission of the difficulty to arbitration were passed yesterday at a meeting on the common attended by 8,000 persons. About 500 of these came in a special train from Hyde Park and marched from the South station to the meeting.

James T. Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, presided.

Harold Stanley, chairman of the general strike committee, declared that his men were here to show the Governor that they could continue the strike. John M. Tobin, vice-president of the International Metal Workers, asked the Governor to consent to arbitrate.

O. L. Preble, vice-president of the International Pattern Makers League; Roscoe Hall, state president of the machinists; George Leary, vice-president of the International Buffers and Polishers; John Dowd, vice-president of the Boilermakers Union and John J. Hynes, general organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers Alliance, also spoke.

## C. O. D. PARCEL POST SERVICE READY TO BEGIN DELIVERIES

Instructions for the handling of C. O. D. parcel post matter under the new "collect on delivery service" which goes into effect Tuesday are contained in a circular received at the Boston central postoffice and the various branch offices throughout the metropolitan area today.

The new service comes under section 66 of the parcel post regulations pertaining to fourth-class mail. The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10 cents in stamps affixed, provided the amount collected does not exceed \$100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss with-

out additional charge, in an amount equivalent to its value, but not to exceed \$50.

The sender of a parcel will receive a receipt showing the office and date of the mailing, the number of the parcel, and the amount due him.

C. O. D. parcels will be accepted for mailing only at a money order post office and when addressed to a money order post office.

The addressee will not be permitted to examine the contents of a C. O. D. parcel until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. A parcel may be refused when it is tendered for delivery, but after delivery has been effected it cannot be returned.

## TRAINMEN'S VOTE TO BE ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—Members of the conference committee of managers of eastern railroads will meet tomorrow to receive official notification of the result of the strike vote of the order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

It is taken for granted that this vote will be against the roads but this does not necessarily mean a strike for there will be a further attempt made to reach a basis of settlement before an actual strike order is issued.

## LONGSHOREMEN ON OUTING

Twelve hundred longshoremen with their families, all members of the International Longshoremen's Union, local No. 805, left by train early today for Lake Pearl, Wrentham, where they will hold their first annual reunion.

## DOCK WORKERS PLAN FEDERATION

Delegates from 20 labor unions representing 20,000 organized men that work in and about the docks and freight terminals are organizing the Boston Waterfront Federation, and if the present plans of leaders succeed the central association will be complete within a week.

## I. W. W. BARBERS BREAK AWAY

To compel employers to lower the prices of shaves and haircuts many I. W. W. barbers are deserting the ranks of their union and forming a new organization. Less than 100 of the membership of the I. W. W. have remained and these met yesterday to take action on having prices lowered or to come out on strike again. No action was taken, but a special meeting has been called for July 4.

## EXPERIMENTAL YEAR CLOSES AT TRADE SCHOOL

With the close of the first year of work by the girls trade school on Atherton street, Somerville, the school authorities are pondering the results of their experiment in industrial training.

There have been 50 pupils engaged under the supervision of Miss Brown in the study of household economics, hygiene, design in household decoration, drawing as related to textile design, millinery, dressmaking, mending, embroidery and cooking.

Many calls were received at the school during the year for girls to fill positions as seamstresses, waitresses and as workers of other sorts.

Since the school has not been in existence long enough for any pupil to complete the course, no graduation exercises were held.

## WELLESLEY FIELD OPEN TO CHILDREN

Beginning this week and continuing through the summer the Wellesley College campus on Saturdays will be devoted to the children from the Boston settlement districts. There also will be outings there on other days. One is planned for Syrian children from the South End on July 16. They will be taken by the Rev. W. W. Sleeper of Wellesley.

In an illustrated talk on "Child Life in the Tenements," in the Wellesley Congregational church last night, Mr. Sleeper told of the benefits that came to Boston children when the Wellesley campus was thrown open to them last summer. Pictures taken at some of the outings were shown.

## DRAPER CO. STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

MILFORD, Mass.—Although it was anticipated that one half of the striking Italian workers at the Draper Company's plant would return to their machines today, none of them reported for duty. Several appeared on the picket line and as a result three are arrested, charged with intimidation. All the Armenians have returned to work.

Application has been made by the authorities for an extra detail of 200 state police as a precautionary measure for the night before the Fourth celebrations. Caleb F. Howard has gone to Boston to confer with a mill agent with a view of getting the Milford boommakers to work in the foundries and shops of the latter.

## POWER COMPANY GETS RIGHTS

ALTON, Mo.—Right of way for the Keokuk Power & Dam Company from Meppen, Calhoun county, to Alton for the running of electric high line has been obtained, and there is expected to be no delay in bringing the line into Alton.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.	
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Insert title of publication.)	
published daily, except Sunday (State frequency of issue.)	
at Boston, Massachusetts, (Name of post-office.)	required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
NOTE.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post-office.	
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Business Manager, David B. Ogden	" " " " " "
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None	
(If additional space is needed, a sheet of paper may be attached to this form.)	
Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, TO PAID SUBSCRIBERS DURING THE SIX MONTHS preceding the date of April 1, 1913..... 48,932 (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)	
Wm. P. McKenzie,	Thomas W. Hatten, Herbert W. Eustace
Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner.)	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of June, 1913.	
LUTHER P. CUDWORTH, NOTARY PUBLIC	
(My commission expires Feb. 27, 1919.)	



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those opinions which it is believed should be held by all clear thinking men and by accepting for publication that advertising which is not only legitimate but is fair and direct in its spirit as well as in its wording

## The Christian Science Monitor aims to maintain its position in the forefront

of the present day exponents of a type of journalism which is representative of the best. The Monitor is successfully endeavoring to become great enough and broad enough in its scope to embrace all those features which by common consent of believers in journalism of the highest type a daily newspaper should embrace to be universal in appeal to all English-speaking and reading people

¶ This requires that all triviality and partizanship, all sectional and local interests shall be submerged and a world-view taken on all subjects.

¶ Its editorial expression must similarly be free from cant and rumor, from alarm and misrepresentation to exert the good influence, to have weight and to command the attention the newspaper expression of the Monitor is desired to have.

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**The CLIFF HOTEL**  
and Five Cottages  
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH  
(South Shore) Mass.  
NOW OPEN—Second Season Under  
New Management  
A number of new private  
baths have been added  
Delightful Family Hotel. Directly  
on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston  
For terms and booklet address the manager  
North Scituate Beach, Mass.  
(Post Office, Minot, Mass.)  
Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

WHITE MOUNTAINS  
NEW PROFILE HOUSE

Twenty Cottages. Opens July 1st.  
Climate unexcelled. Here the best stay  
can be obtained. Most desirable for permanent  
or transient guests.  
ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis.  
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

## NEWS OF NAVY

## Navy Orders

Commander E. L. Beach, detached  
navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 15, 1913,  
to duty connection fitting the Vestal and  
in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Baughman,  
detached Colorado, to navy yard, Puget  
sound, Wash.  
Lieut. (junior grade) D. E. Cummings,  
to navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 15,  
1913.  
Lieut. (junior grade) H. M. Lammers,  
F. J. Wille, W. R. Smith, Jr.; E. F.  
Cutts, C. C. Thomas, J. C. Latham, S.  
O. Grief, J. S. Hudings, C. M. James, S.  
S. Payne and K. H. Donovan, commis-  
sioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the  
navy from June 6, 1913.  
Ensign E. G. Kittel, to the Missouri.  
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bass, to navy  
recruiting station, Erie, Pa., July 5, 1913.  
Boatswain Edward Sweeney, detached  
receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to navy  
yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Machinist H. J. Rouse, orders June 25,  
1913, revoked, to naval academy, An-  
napolis, Md.  
Carpenter C. R. Barr, orders June 7,  
1913, revoked.  
Paymaster Clerk M. J. Dambacher, ap-  
pointed to the Wisconsin.

## Movements of Vessels

The Caesar is at Guantanamo.  
The Hopkins is at San Diego.  
The Albama is at Baltimore.  
The Eagle is at Portsmouth, N. H.  
The Patuxent is at New York navy  
yard.

The Paulding and the Jarvis are at  
New Rochelle.

The Ajax is at Shanghai.  
The Maryland has left Chignik,  
Alaska, for Iniskin bay, Alaska.

The Denver has left San Diego for  
Guaymas.

The Sterling has left Key West for  
Norfolk.

The Iroquois has left San Diego for  
Mare island.

The Patapsco has left Newport for  
Boston.

Destroyer McCall arrived at Newport  
from New York Saturday.

## Revenue Cutter Orders

Senior Capt. H. Emery, directed to  
proceed to Detroit, Mich., and Manitow-  
ish, Wis., in connection with the re-  
pairs to the Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg, de-  
tailed to take charge of the regatta of  
the Oakmont Yacht Club, to be held on  
the Allegheny river July 4.

First Lieut. B. L. Brockway, granted  
10 days' extension of leave of absence.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, granted  
65 days' leave of absence.

Capt. S. M. Landrey, directed to pro-  
ceed to Pensacola, Fla., on duty in con-  
nection with the public health service.

Capt. J. M. Moore, directed to pro-  
ceed to Washington, D. C., on official  
business.

## Notes

Plans are being evolved for the for-  
mation of an association of officers of  
the marine corps similar to the in-  
fantry and cavalry associations in the  
army.

That Parsons type turbines will  
form the motive power for the new  
battleships recently authorized by Con-  
gress to be built at the New York navy  
yard has been practically decided.

The battleship Florida left Newport,  
R. I., Saturday for New York, where  
she will remain three months for her  
yearly repairs. Rear Admirals Camer-  
on McR. Winslow and Frank F. Fletcher  
left for Washington to take up their  
duties on the naval plucking board.

The final meeting of the navy "pluck-  
ing board" will be held tomorrow. The  
duty of this board is to cause at least  
40 vacancies in the personnel annually.

The House committee on naval affairs  
is to make an inspection trip to the navy  
yards on the North Atlantic coast next  
month.

These additional candidates for the  
naval academy who have passed all ex-  
aminations at the Annapolis naval acade-  
my were admitted as midshipmen:  
James E. Moss, Oklahoma; Harrison  
Avery, Pennsylvania; Milton H. Critch-  
field, Ohio; Franklin Def Halsted, Ver-  
mont; Thomas B. Hendley, Tennessee;  
Clarence W. Johnson, Minnesota; Arthur  
T. Moon, Iowa; Homer L. Wallin, North  
Dakota; Thomas R. Cooley, California;  
Francis C. Foley, Kansas, and Guy B.  
Hoover.

## HOTELS

**The Balsams**  
A Charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region.  
Spend your summer at the Balsams, 2000 ft. high, in  
the scenic White Mountain region. Cool, clear air.  
Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along the lines  
most inviting to men and women of refined tastes.  
Property of 2000 acres. Deer, trout and other  
game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camp-  
ing, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat,  
electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxu-  
rious furnishings. Table supplied directly from  
the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jer-  
seys, and trout fresh from the stream. Orches-  
tra. Catalogue. Address CHARLES H. GOULD,  
Manager, Box 8, Dixville Notch, N. H.

## ADIRONDACK INN

SACANDAGA, N. Y. Open July 1  
IN THE LOWER ADIRONDACKS—1500 FEET  
Accommodates 250. On new State Road. House and grounds lighted by electricity;  
elevator, garage, grill room, open fireplaces, single or en suite; orchestra, golf, dancing, tennis, bowling, billiards, boating, bathing.  
POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES.  
Send for Booklet and Rates. C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

GRAPEVINE AND HAWTHORN  
ARE ARBORETUM ATTRACTIONS

Grapevines and the latest hawthorns  
are now in bloom at the Arnold Arbo-  
retum, while the silky cornel is opening  
its small white flowers, according to the  
latest bulletin of the authorities. In  
forming the collection of grapevines,  
which is on the trellis at the east side  
of the shrub-collection, much time and  
labor has been expended, say the offi-  
cials, but it has resulted in one of the  
most interesting and valuable groups in  
the arboretum.  
"These plants," says the bulletin,  
have great decorative value, but their  
value is still little known to gardeners  
and it is difficult to obtain many of  
the species. The value of grapevines  
for covering walls can be seen near  
the Jamaica Plain entrance and on the  
wall between the Jamaica Plain and  
Forest Hills entrances, and their value  
for covering the ground can be seen  
at the junction of the Meadow and  
Hemlock Hill roads, where there are  
grapevines which are cut back to the  
ground every spring.  
"Among little known species best worth  
attention are perhaps Vitis Doaniana and  
V. cinerea; the first is a native of the  
Texas Panhandle and is a fast-growing  
plant, apparently perfectly at home in  
New England. V. cinerea grows on river  
banks in the Mississippi valley from  
Illinois to Kansas and Texas.  
"Some of the other species in the col-  
lection which are worth studying from  
the point of view of the planter of  
handsome vines are V. vulpina, the  
first grape, the species which grows  
the farthest north; V. rotundifolia, the  
Muscadine or southern fox grape; V.  
monticola, the sweet mountain grape of  
the limestone hills of southwestern  
Texas; V. rubra, a graceful plant found  
from Illinois to Missouri, Louisiana and  
Texas; V. arizonica, with small, pale  
gray-green leaves; V. aestivalis, the  
summer grape of the middle states; V.  
bicolor, of the northern and middle  
states, and V. labrusca, the common fox  
grape of New England.  
"Among old world grapevines the  
most valuable as ornamental plants  
here are V. Coignetiae and V. amurensis.  
V. amurensis is a native of eastern  
Siberia and, although less vigorous than  
V. Coignetiae, it is a hardy and valuable  
plant for covering walls and trellises.  
The Chinese V. Davidi is interesting.  
"The earliest hawthorns (Crataegus)  
are in flower in the arboretum before the  
end of April, and the latest of them, the  
so-called Washington thorn (C. cordata),  
is now in flower."

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Six boy scouts from the Robert Gould  
Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, left  
this morning for the Blue hills  
camp which opens today for 10 weeks.  
Their scoutmaster, F. James Bradley, is  
to be camp director of entertainments  
for the season and also librarian.

Wednesday and Thursday mornings of  
this week are scheduled for registration  
for summer classes at Lincoln house, 80  
Emerald street. Work begins July 7.

Until July 15 Denison house, 93 Tyler  
street, will continue to give free regis-  
tration to skilled craftsmen among the  
foreign population of the city. By se-  
curing as complete a list as possible of  
such workers the house hopes to be able  
to act as clearing house and bureau of  
information not only for the craftsmen,  
but also for those who wish to find  
where handwrought articles can be ob-  
tained and where repairing of European  
purchases can be done.

The play yard at Denison house has  
been made very attractive with a row of  
flower boxes near the top of the high  
board fence at the back.

Ruggles street neighborhood house, 147  
Ruggles street, will hold open house on  
Wednesday nights through the summer  
for boys and girls between 15 and 18.  
The house dance held at the Elmwood  
gymnasium last Thursday evening was  
so successful that another house dance is  
to be given in July.

Socials for Italian mothers which were

started two months ago at North End  
union as a weekly feature will close to-  
night with special festivities in the gym-  
nasium at 20 Parmenter street. Last  
week 16 mothers and 38 children at-  
tended and the socials have been go-  
ing in favor from the first that the workers  
plan to have them again next fall. Yester-  
day 30 working girls from the union  
spent the day at Cliftondale. Last week  
15 children were sent away for two  
weeks to farms secured by the organiza-  
tion known as Country Week.

A group of children from the Frances  
E. Willard settlement, 38 Chambers  
street, is enjoying an outing at Revere  
beach today. Wednesday the Queen  
Eather Mothers Club will go to Dor-  
chester park for an all-day picnic.

Civic Service house, 112 Salem street,  
is planning a celebration at Camp Agas-  
siz on July 4. There are to be addresses  
by William W. Locke and Philip Davis,  
special songs by the Hancock Club and  
the singing of patriotic songs by all the  
campers. The Declaration of Independ-  
ence will be read by John Scanga.

Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles  
street, is planning a roof garden party  
for Friday evening. Tuesday, Wednes-  
day and Thursday evenings of this week  
are scheduled for public dances in the  
gymnasium. There will be piano and  
violin music.

Socials for Italian mothers which were

started two months ago at North End

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A group of children from the Frances

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Eather Mothers Club will go to Dor-

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Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles

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# Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BILLING CLERK**, Elliot Fisher machine, \$12-\$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH** wanted, good driver and tool; none but temperate and steady man need apply. J. D. HATCH, 21 East Franklin, Mass.

**BLACKSMITH'S HELPER** in city, on wagons, \$12-\$14 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH**, in city, on wagons, \$18-\$20 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH** wanted to work in shoeing, jobbing and auto repair shop. L. H. MCANUS, Wayland, Mass.

**BLACKSMITH**, in Roxbury; wagon work; \$22-\$25 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH**, in Plymouth; horse-shoer; \$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER** in city; must be good at figures, \$12; young man; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CARPET LAYER**, in city, piece work; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CARRIAGE PAINTER** for Concord, \$12-\$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CHICKEN**, in Roxbury; hand work; \$12-\$14 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COMPOSITORS** to go to Kansas, \$10-\$20 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN**—Call between 2 and 3 p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER** in South Framingham; \$12; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**DRAFTSMAN**, in city; must be holding engineer's license; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**ENGINEER** in Hyde Park; 6 days; \$10; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**FIREMAN**, South Braintree, 8 hours; 7 days a week, \$15.75 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**FIREMAN**, \$15 month; ambulance driver, \$30 month; with board, room and laundry; references; citizens only. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, Chelsea, Mass.; Saturday noon.

**FISH CUTTER** in city, strong man, \$12; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**HIA**, in city, strong man, \$12; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**GAS FITTER** in Brookline, \$18 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**GENERAL MAN** wanted on summer place by the seashore; garden, horse, cow and house of nine rooms and family of four; two women also needed; answer immediately. Mrs. JONES, ASHLEY, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

**HARNESS MAKER**, in Falmouth, \$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**HARNESS REPAIRER**, in W. Roxbury, \$2.00 day; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MARRIED COUPLE** for New Hampshire summer estate; man for general work; woman for housework; \$40 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PATTERNMAKERS** wanted—First-class men on wood; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TELEPHONE PATTERNS** and MODEL CO., 27 Bennett st., Watertown, Conn.

**PLUMBER** wanted—First-class man, Apply J. M. PATRICK, 194 Mass. av., Cambridge, Mass.

**PLUMBER**, in city; 8 hours; day; union wages; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**RIGGER**, in city; must have exp. on structural iron; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**RUBBER** on cast iron, in Roxbury, \$2 day; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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**SALESMAN**, in city; to travel with furniture; good salary; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SALESMAN**, in city; delatessen store; \$12-\$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SALESMAN**, in city; delatessen store; \$12-\$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SHOE FOREMAN** WANTED—Man to take charge from booters to finish; on men's fine well shoes; good earnings; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**STEEL WORKERS** (reinforced), in city. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR**, in Walpole, \$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TINSMITH** in West Lynn, 30c hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TINSMITH**, in Chelsea; \$2.75 day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Man to take care lawn, garden, etc. Apply in person to manager, SQUANTUM INN, Squantum, Mass.

**WANTED** AT ONCE, two good iron molders, would like to handle heavy work; experience on stove plate. Apply to A. H. MATSON, Beacon st., Concord, N. H.

**WANTED**—Strong, industrious farm hand for feed, Concord, Mass. Address: H. HAGEDORN, Apt. 10, F. R. 4, 724 st., New York.

**WANTED** AT ONCE, to begin work this week if possible, 2 or 3 competent job and card makers; pay \$10 to \$20; also an all-round printer competent to act as foreman over 4 or 5 men while working; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Outside cutters on men's Russian and shoddy; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Young man stenographer; must have good knowledge of English language and be accurate at figures; recent graduate of business course preferred; good memory essential; \$9 a week to start; chance for rapid advancement to man who can master details. Apply by letter in my office to A. E. CLEVELAND, Flash Chemical Co., 10 Fulton st., Boston.

**WHEELWRIGHT** in Norfolk Downs, woodworker, \$15 week; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WHEELWRIGHT**, in Quincy; woodworker; \$15 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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**PRESSERS**, experienced on cleaned work, \$8-\$10 wk. Call or send for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PRESSERS**, dyed house in city, \$8-\$10 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**REPAIRER** on patent leather, in South Boston; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SALESWOMAN**, meat market in Boston; German or Jewish girl; \$6-\$7 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SALESWOMAN**, bakery in Boston; \$5-\$6 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS** with tailor in Roslindale, \$8-\$10 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS** with dressmaker in Roxbury; \$6 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS** with ladies' tailor in Roslindale, \$8-\$10 wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SEWING GIRL** (colored) wanted, MISS LAMB, 335 Huntington av., Suite 19, Boston.

**SHAKERS AND FOLDERS**, laundry in East Boston, \$1.50 day. 4 days a week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SHAKERS AND FEEDERS**, laundry in Boston, \$1.50 day. 4 days a week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**, student or other wanted; position of public stenographer for about a month; very small remuneration, but an opportunity to practice shorthand; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young lady wanted for stenographic position; high school graduate; rapid, accurate stenographer, experienced in filing of records; address by letter only, L. A. LAMBERT, 106 Gainsboro st., Boston, Suite 4.

**STITCHERS** to go to Camden, Me. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**STITCHERS**, power machine, hand work, in city, \$1.50 day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WAITRESS** in city restaurant; \$6 week and board. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WAITRESS** in Somerville, restaurant, \$5-\$6 wk. board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WAITRESS** in city, \$6 wk. board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**WANTED**—Lad of refinement to take charge of correspondence and entertaining in small hotel, in exchange for first-class board and room. MRS. E. R. ORCHARD, 14 Clarendon st., E. Gloucester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Cook at a farmhouse where 25 summer boarders are kept; house 1 1/2 miles from town; overlooking Lake Umbagog; farm, 100 acres; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Experienced waitress for private boarding house, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 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1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928,







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## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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Millinery at reduced prices. Party frocks, tub dresses and blouses. 1437 E. 53rd st.

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## FLORISTS

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**THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.**—Blank book makers, binding of every description. 1833 Champa st. M. 3054.

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**A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO.**. COR. OF 16TH AND STOUT STS. DENVER—The store that recognizes no transaction completed until the customer is absolutely satisfied.

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Mail or telegraph orders carefully filled.

## WESTERN

## DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

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**HEDGECOCK & JONES**, 719 16th St. For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Foraythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

## MILLINERY







# Stock Market Recedes to Lower Price Level

## WEAKNESS IN SECURITIES EARLY SHOWN

Stocks seem to be following line of least resistance and when unsupported by covering of shorts recede

## BOSTON ELEVATED OFF

Early weakness developed in the securities markets today. Opening prices in New York were fractionally under Saturday's closing level and during the early sales further substantial declines were recorded. There was nothing in the over Sunday developments to cause the decline and it is presumed that the market simply is following the line of least resistance which at this time is downward.

The rather sharp upturn on Saturday was brought about by shorts covering and their action was attributed to President Wilson's approval of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan. That incident was used for all it was worth and there being no further impending development of sufficient importance to worry the bears and to boost prices stocks naturally sagged off.

Weakness in Boston Elevated was the feature of the trading on the local exchange. American Zinc also was heavy. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 148, and declined a point further before rallying. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 157 1/2, and declined 1 1/2 further. Chesapeake was off 1/4 at the opening at 55 1/2, and dropped another point. Reading opened up 1/4 at 188 1/2, declined to 187 1/2, and rallied a good fraction before midday.

Texas Oil attracted a little attention by opening up a point at 104 and jumping next sale to 105 1/2. Steel was heavy.

Boston Elevated on the local exchange opened off 1/4 at 86 and before midday sold down to 83 1/2. American Zinc was up 3/4 at the opening at 18 1/2 and declined to 17 1/2 before midday. Utah Consolidated opened up 1/2 at 18 and improved fractionally. The general tendency was downward. Business was quiet.

A drive was made at Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the early afternoon, carrying the former down 1 1/2 points from the opening while Southern Pacific sold off 2 points. On the local exchange weakness was developed in Boston & Maine and New Haven. Trading on both exchanges was quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

## NORTH SHORE STEAMBOAT CO.

The North Shore Steamboat Company has incorporated under Massachusetts laws with an authorized capital of \$200,000, comprising 1000 common and an equal number of preferred shares. Of capital 500 common and 500 preferred represents assignment of leases and assets of the Salem Bay line. Incorporators are residents of Beverly, Salem and Marblehead. William Stopford is president.

## UNITED LIGHT & POWER NOTES

NEW YORK—President Hanford of United Light & Power Company says arrangements are now being perfected by which the interest on the \$2,150,000 three-year 6 per cent notes of the United Light & Power Company, defaulted June 1 of this year, will be paid before the expiration of the 90 days of grace named in the indenture.

## STOCK TRANSACTIONS

NEW YORK—Trading on the stock exchange in bonds Saturday amounted to \$414,000. This was the smallest two-hour trading since July 27, 1912, when \$375,000 changed hands.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and steady: Anglo American 19 1/2@20 1/2, Standard Oil N J 35 1/2@35 3/4, Greene Cananea 5 1/2@5 3/4, Braden 6 1/2@7.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday fair; light south of southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; light south to southwest winds.

Local storms and showers have occurred at numerous widely scattered stations in the past 24 hours, generally with light rainfall. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevails in nearly all sections this morning. The pressure is low throughout the Canadian districts and the upper Missouri valley and normal over the rest of the country. Temperatures continue high through interior portions, ranging in the 80's north to Chicago. In New England the range is from 38 degrees at Northfield to 72 degrees at Providence.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 71-72 noon .... 82  
Average temperature yesterday, 70-71-82

## IN OTHER CITIES

Washington .... 88 Portland, Me. .... 78  
New York .... 82 Pittsburgh .... 82  
Newark .... 74 Des Moines .... 82  
Buffalo .... 82 Denver .... 82  
Philadelphia .... 84 Chicago .... 84  
Kansas City .... 86 St. Louis .... 100  
Jacksonville .... 90 St. Paul .... 100  
San Francisco .... 72

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises .... 4:10 High water, 7:36 a. m., 8:15 p. m.  
Length of day, 15:26  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 7:55 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	65 1/2	65 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Can	27	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Am Can pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Car & Fy	42	42	42	42
Am Car & Fy pf	103	103	103	103
Am Cotton	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Smelting	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Woolen	75	75	75	75
Anacosta	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
At Const Line	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Baldwin Loco	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bell & Ohio	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Beth Steel	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cal Petrol	58	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Can Pacific	216 1/2	216 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chi & Gt W.	13	13	13	13
Chi & W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chi M & St P	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Chino	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col Fuel	28	28	28	28
Col Southern	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Con Gas	129	129	129	129
Con Prod	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Denver	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erle	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erle 1st pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric	136	136	136	136
Goodrich pf	91	91	91	91
Gt Nor pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gug Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Harvester	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Harvester of N.J.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Marine	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int-Met	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int-Met pf	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Kan City	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lehigh Valley	147	147	146 1/2	146 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Louis & Nash	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Missouri Pacific	30	30	30	30
Nevada	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Central	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
NY NH & H	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nor & West	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Norfolk & W.	85	85	85	85
Northern Pac	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ont Silver	2	2	2	2
Ont & Wes	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ray Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Rep I & R	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rumley	37	37	37	37
Southern Pac	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Southern Ry pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Texas Co	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Un B & O	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Union Pac	148	148 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Union Pac pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Un Ry of SF	20	20	20	20
Un Ry of S	61	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Rubber	59	59	59	59
U S Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U S Steel pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
U S Steel pf	93	93	93	93
Walsh	24	24	24	24

\*Ex-dividend.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 30)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Cattlesburg, Ky.—G. B. Clay, U. S. Charleston, S. C.—R. P. McLeod of Drake Innis & Green Shoe Co., Essex.  
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 181 Essex st., room 305.  
Cincinnati—Chas. Longenecker of Mann & Longenecker Co., Conley Plaza.  
Cincinnati—O. Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co., Gloucester.  
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling of Mid Western Shoe Co., U. S.  
Dubuque—W. H. Landschulz of Lentsky Albee Shoe Co., U. S.  
El Paso, Tex.—H. Krupp and V. Caruso, U. S.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.  
Hamilton, Conn.—Mr. Griffith; U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—F. Canarte of Pons & Co.; Essex.  
Kansas City, Mo.—T. C. and B. F. Ellett of Ellett Kendall Shoe Co.; seashore.  
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Shoe Co., U. S.  
Los Angeles—William Sandler of Golden Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Memphis—G. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.  
Milwaukee—H. P. Burroughs of Bradley Metcalfe Co.; Essex.  
Nashville—Byrd and Edwin Murray of Murray Divided Shoe Bureau; 160 E. Second New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.  
San Antonio, Tex.—Benj. E. Weber; Essex.  
Savannah—Mr. Bernstein of Bernstein & Co.; U. S.  
Savannah—Blumenthal; U. S.  
St. Louis—Geo. E. Lane of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; U. S.  
St. Louis—Mo. I. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros.; Copley Plaza.  
St. Paul—W. G. Gray of Bannan & Co.; U. S.  
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 161 Lincoln st.  
Toledo—Chas. Deiderich; 173 Lincoln st.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Georgetown, O.—P. H. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co.; U. S.  
St. Paul—Wm. Jones of W. B. Jones Leather Co.  
Red Wing, Minn.—S. B. Foot of S. B. Foot & Co.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information Bureau, 160 E. Second street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: July, 12 1/2; Aug. 12 1/2; Oct., 11 1/2; Dec., 11 1/4; Jan., 11 3/8; March, 11 1/4.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. Middlings 6.70d., unchanged. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 3000, including 1000 American. Futures opened steady, 1/2 to 1 up. At 12:30 p. m. steady, unchanged to 1/2 off from previous closing: July-Aug., 6.47; Aug.-Sept., 6.38; Oct.-Nov., 6.21 1/2; Jan.-Feb., 6.47.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET SHOWS SMALL CHANGE

Some irregularity in prices with lower quotations for some groups—Harrimans Most Prominent of Americans

## HOME RAILS ARE FIRM

LONDON—Markets slightly lower on political uncertainty, no important movements in prices.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—A cheerful sentiment prevailed on the stock exchange today.

Due to an accumulation of week-end buying orders. Consols in Confango had a somewhat heavy appearance but home rails displayed a disposition to harden. Support appeared in American railway shares with the Harriman issues prominent on expectation of settlement of the dissolution program. The decrease of \$176,000 in the May net made Canadian Pacific sluggish. On the other hand Grand Trunk hardened on the addition of \$11,000 in May net receipts.

Paris settlement adjustments caused mixed movements in foreigners and mines. De Beers gained 1/4 to 21 1/2-16. Rio Tinto rose 1/4 to 72 1/2.

## LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols money	73 1/2
do account (August)	73 1/2
Amalgamated	73 1/2
Atchafalaya	73 1/2
Baldwin Loco	73 1/2
Beth Steel	73 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	73 1/2
Cal Petrol	73 1/2
Can Pacific	73 1/2
Cent Leather	73 1/2
Ches & Ohio	73 1/2
Chi & Gt W.	73 1/2
Chi & W.	73 1/2
Chi M & St P	73 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	73 1/2
Chino	73 1/2
Col Fuel	73 1/2
Col Southern	73 1/2
Con Gas	73 1/2
Con Prod	73 1/2
Denver	73 1/2
Erle	73 1/2
Erle 1st pf	73 1/2
Gen Electric	73 1/2
Goodrich pf	73 1/2
Gt Nor pf	73 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	73 1/2
Gug Co	73 1/2
Harvester	73 1/2
Harvester of N.J.	73 1/2
Inspiration	73 1/2
Int Marine	73 1/2
Int-Met	73 1/2
Int-Met pf	73 1/2
Kan City	73 1/2
Lehigh Valley	73 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	73 1/2
Louis & Nash	73 1/2
Miami	73 1/2
Missouri Pacific	73 1/2
Nevada	73 1/2
N Y Central	73 1/2
NY NH & H	73 1/2
Nor & West	73 1/2
Norfolk & W.	73 1/2
Northern Pac	73 1/2
Ont Silver	73 1/2
Ont & Wes	73 1/2
Pennsylvania	73 1/2
People's Gas	73 1/2
Ray Con	73 1/2
Reading	73 1/2
Rep I & R	73 1/2
Rock Island	73 1/2
Rumley	73 1/2
Southern Pac	73 1/2
Southern Ry	73 1/2
Southern Ry pf	73 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	73 1/2
Texas Co	73 1/2
Un B & O	73 1/2
Union Pac	73 1/2
Union Pac pf	73 1/2
Un Ry of SF	73 1/2
Un Ry of S	73 1/2
U S Rubber	73 1/2
U S Steel	73 1/2
U S Steel pf	73 1/2
U S Steel pf	73 1/2
U S Steel pf	73 1/2
Walsh	73 1/2

\*Advance. †Ex-dividend.

## DIVIDENDS

The Southern New England Telephone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 15.

Middlesex & Boston street railway declared an annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 30.

National Licorice Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock payable July 5 to holders of record June 30.

A despatch from San Francisco says that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has passed the dividend on its common stock.

Chicago Steel Products Company declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent a year payable July 1 to holders of record June 25.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable to holders of record July 3.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Storage Company declared usual monthly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record July 8.

Kentucky Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 3.

The Mohawk Mining Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2, payable Aug. 1. This is a reduction of \$1 a share from the last previous payment.

The Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Ltd. declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

The Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

## LONDON FIRM CLOSES CAREER

LONDON—With the retirement of J. Bruce Ismay tomorrow from the presidency of the International Mercantile Marine Co., the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. will close its career.

The Times say that when J. Bruce Ismay accepted the offer of Mr. Morgan to buy the line and the business of Ismay, Imrie & Co., he made it a condition that in his retirement his name should no longer be used and should remain his personal property. This was in accordance with a provision made by his father in the original deed of partnership.

Mr. Morgan approached Ismay, Imrie & Co., who in accordance with their traditions declined to divulge any figures. Thus the deal was arranged in the dark on the basis of 10 times one year's profit, a recent ordinary year being selected. Books disclosed the fact that the net annual profits were in round figures at the rate of 100 per cent.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	11	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf	92	92	92	92
Amalgamated	65 1/2	65 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
American Tel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Sugar pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Zinc	17 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Woolen pf	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
Te & S. P.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Iron	21	21	20 3/4	20 3/4
Iron Elevated	85	86	83 1/2	84 1/2
Iron & Corbin	50c	50c	50c	50c
Iron & Maine	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Iron & Balkaniza	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
Iron & Arizona	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Iron & Hegia	420	420	420	420
Iron Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Iron & Chicago	102	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Iron & S. P.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Iron-Cananea	6	6	6	6
Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron	4	4	4	4
Iron Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Iron Copper	7	7 1/4	7	7 1/4
Iron Gas	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Iron Gas pf	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Iron Elec	13	13	13	13
Iron	67	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Iron General	212	212	212	212
Iron	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Iron	44	44	44	44 1/2
Iron & Co.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Iron Arcadian	75c	75c	75c	75c
Iron England Tel	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Iron	9	9	9	9
Iron Butte	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Iron N H	115	115	115	115
Iron H H	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Colony Mining	3	3	3	3
Iron	78	78	78	78
Iron Creek Coal	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Iron	153	153	153	153
Iron	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Iron	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Iron	23	23	23	23
Iron & Boston	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Iron & Co.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103
Iron	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Iron	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Iron Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Fruit	150	150 1/2	150	150 1/2
Iron Steel	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
Iron	1	1	1	1
Iron McElwain	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ex-dividend				
BONDS				
		High	Low	Last
Tel & Tel 4s		87	87	87
Gulf & W 15s		59	59	59
Union Term 5s		90	90	90
Tel 5s 1932		100	100	100 1/2
Union Term 5s		98	98	98



# Late Financial and Industrial Activities

## INTERESTING ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN RAILWAY ISSUES

Position of Companies Regarded as Strong Apart from Prevailing Difficulty in Getting New Capital — Roads in Which British Capital Is Invested

Concerning American railway securities the London Statist says in part: Lending countries own large quantities of American securities which they use as a kind of reserve. Last autumn, financial stringency on the continent was greatly relieved by heavy sales of American railway stocks, and whenever there has been pressure in Europe in the current year additional quantities have been sold. It should not be assumed that the railways themselves are in an unsatisfactory position.

It is true that a number have issued short notes, expecting to fund them when the money market became less stringent; and that, although most have been put out by strong corporations who will have no difficulty in renewing or funding at maturity, some have been placed by weaker corporations. Having regard to the recent situation in Europe, it is not surprising that a weak company such as St. Louis & San Francisco found difficulty in funding or renewing notes that recently matured. We learn, however, that even St. Louis & San Francisco would not have defaulted but for a misunderstanding. We have no doubt that all notes of American railways which will mature in the next few months will either be renewed or funded except those of St. Louis & San Francisco and its subsidiaries. Indeed, arrangements have been already made for renewal of notes of other American railways due in the immediate future. It is by no means improbable that before notes of relatively large amount which mature in 1914 have to be paid the stringency of the money market will be relieved.

Apart from the difficulty in getting new capital, the position of American railways is one of great strength. We have taken out earnings, net income, and charges of the 43 American railways in which British investors are interested, and find that financial position as a whole in 1911-12 was exceptionally strong, and in the current year to June will be still stronger. These 43 companies last year enjoyed a net of \$759,000,000, while fixed charges were only \$303,000,000, the margin being \$456,000,000. Proportion of net required to meet charges was only 52 per cent. Charges were covered nearly twice over. In the current year the situation is still stronger. Exclusive of expansion in gross and net which may be shown in May and June, net income of the current year will reach about \$817,000,000, while charges will be only \$397,000,000, only 48.6 per cent. This is a very different situation to that in the '90s. At that time charges of most companies represented a very large proportion of net. Charges of many now bear a proportion to net of less than 40 per cent; in case of Great Northern the proportion is under 23 per cent.

With one or two exceptions American railways are not concerned about their financial strength. They are concerned about ability to maintain the dividends they are distributing on their common stocks. In considering this, we have to take into account, first, extent of any contraction in trade and in earnings; secondly, margin of profit behind dividends; thirdly, ability to reduce expenses should gross decline; and fourthly, necessity of some companies to suspend dividends to devote profits to capital purposes until it will be possible to raise capital for their necessities. No substantial decline in gross, even in relative trade depression, is likely. America came into a period of severe depression in 1907, and since has not experienced the normal expansion. All available evidence shows the position to be very sound. In the past year the country has enjoyed enormous crops and has made great profits. Moreover, outlook is also for good crops. Furthermore, America, during the past 12 months, has not been trading on money borrowed. It has entirely financed itself. In the old days a large part of capital needed was obtained from abroad, and whenever monetary stringency or discredit caused influx of foreign capital to stop, severe depression, indeed disaster, resulted. The danger, if there is one, is that prosperity of the United States is so well assured that Europe, in its desire and need for money to pay for the recent war and expenses attaching thereto, may seek to withdraw from the United States some of the capital it invested in that country in former years.

The improvement in the political situation encourages hope that Europe will not need to sell many, if any, more American securities. Should this hope be realized the great income and savings of the American people will be quite sufficient to provide for financial requirements. Savings of the American people available for reproductive employment are now a long way over £1,000,000,000 a year, and even in the years in which European capital flows in freely the amount imported represents but a small percentage of total capital available. America has reached the stage in which it borrows cheap money from Europe and employs the greater portion of its own capital at more attractive rates, at home and abroad.

There is no reason for supposing the capital which the American people will have for investment in the coming 12 months will not be larger than in the past 12 months. The only doubt is whether, having saved the money, they will invest it. In recent months they have not been disposed to invest freely. If they continue this attitude, trade will not be as active as otherwise. The caution shown has been due in part to the European situation, in part to home politics. There is naturally some anxiety as to the effect of much lower tariff conditions. Discussions about railway rates have not been without influence. It is of the greatest importance for courts and the commerce commission to recognize that reasonable rates at one time are unreasonable at another. Some time ago American railways could raise capital on very easy terms, whereas the great expansion in trade and high interest now obtainable on securities of all kinds have forced railways to raise capital at high interest, and rates reasonable under the old conditions are no longer reasonable. Cost of capital moves with other commodities, and transportation must in some degree do likewise.

On the assumption, which we think warranted, that the commerce commission will permit moderate advances in freight rates, we anticipate that profit earning power of American railways will be maintained, and that they will have no serious difficulty in continuing to pay their current dividends. We give below approximate aggregate earnings of 43 companies in which British capital is mainly invested:

	1912-13	Inc. or Dec.
Gross earnings.....	\$2,394,720,000	+\$178,055,000
Net income.....	817,450,000	+\$2,581,000
Fixed charges.....	397,430,000	+ 4,303,000
% of net income.....	48.6	—
% of net income.....	420,000,000	+ 54,278,000
% of net income.....	51.4	+ 3.2
Div. on pfd.....	35,201,000	+ 326,000
Balance.....	384,828,000	+ 33,052,000
Div. on com.....	235,352,000	+ 3,467,000
Balance.....	149,325,000	+ 30,485,000

\*Based on expansions or contractions in earnings and expenses 10 months to end April.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following business corporations:

Clark Refining Company, Boston, \$100,000; Daniel E. Clark, Harriet C. Munroe, Clarence O. Mosher.  
Warren N. Lancaster Pen Company, Springfield, \$50,000; Warren N. Lancaster, Rosina C. S. Lancaster, Charles H. Beckwith.  
Paige Motor Car Company of New England, Boston, \$1000; Ralph B. Nettleton, Thomas Gawne, Philip R. Ammidon.  
Boston House Wrecking Company, \$50,000; Simon S. Duff, Charles P. Duff, John W. Johnson.  
L. E. Freeman Company, North Attleboro, jewelry, \$25,000; Herbert J. Straker, Charles E. Whiting, Louis E. French.  
Photophone Company, Boston, \$50,000; Leopold M. Goulston, Edward S. Goulston, James D. McQuaid.  
Truth Publishing Company, Boston, \$50,000; George R. Conroy, Joseph Smith, Howard N. Morton.  
Rice-Engineering Company, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Rufus B. Skinner, Grace B. Bowman, Lydia A. Brimmer.  
W. J. Lally Clothing Company, Boston, \$12,500; William J. Lally, Mary E. Devlin, John F. McMahon, Edward W. Goodwin.  
Sanford Riley Stoker Company, Ltd., Worcester, \$200,000; Robert S. Riley, George N. Jeppson, Aldus C. Higgins, Fred H. Daniels, Jr.  
The Elite Die Engraving Company, Boston and Philadelphia, \$10,000; Albert L. Gascoigne, Edwin M. Preston, Charles H. Tobey.  
Burns System, Inc., Ayer, statisticians

\$25,000; George J. Burns, Harry E. Fisher.  
H. M. Jones & Co., Inc., Boston, produce, \$10,000; Harry M. Jones, William F. Atwood, Edward A. Thomas.  
Maddequet Harbor Hotel Company, Boston, \$10,000; Charles A. Lind, William D. Tilly, Appleton B. Eastman.  
Burbank & Ryder Varnish Company, Boston, \$125,000; Lyford A. Merrow, Morrill, Alfred H. Avery.  
The Monson Maine State Company, Boston and Monson, Me., \$200,000; Charles J. Wier, Matthew Robson, William T. Sheppard.  
Quincy Lumber Company, \$100,000; Benjamin Pope, Edgar W. Otte, Chester E. Tenney, Ralph J. Evans.  
Somerville Amusement Company, \$5000; Clarence M. Mixer, J. Frank Mixer, Hiram E. Miller.  
North Shore Steamboat Company, Salem, \$200,000; William Stopford, Arthur A. Furness, Joseph A. Wallis, Edgar J. Whippley, Martin McDonald, John P. Bauer, John T. Adams.

IRON TRADE  
CLEVELAND—Daily Iron Trade says: Activity in buying pig iron continues to be evident in all markets, but most of the negotiations are being carried under cover. Coke operators claim a considerable tonnage for the last half has been disposed of at \$2.50, ovens and the situation is regarded as much better than a week ago. Congestion of structural mills continues, and a large volume of orders containing small tonnages still prevails.

CLEARING HOUSE  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.  
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:  
Monday.....1913 1912  
Exchanges.....\$17,321,065 \$17,321,065  
Balances.....770,018 770,018  
For June.....601,245,861 698,536,225  
Balances.....31,207,186 45,298,251  
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$210,679.

## WHY AMERICAN ZINC DIVIDENDS WERE NOT PAID

President H. S. Kimball of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., who came to Boston to attend the meeting of directors, says relative to the passing of the quarterly dividends: "The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. really consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old properties are in Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin and from them the company earned net last year of over \$400,000, out of which it paid its dividends, not only upon its old capital, but also upon the new stock of \$1,750,000 which to date has been non-earning. The new properties consist of the mine and mill in Tennessee and the smelting and sulphuric acid plant in Illinois, upon which there have been expended over \$2,000,000. The capital expenditure for the present operations is practically completed.

"We carry an average stock of 10,000 tons of ore at our smelters, of which we obtain from our old properties less than 25 per cent; the balance is custom ore, and we have been obliged by reason of the drop in prices to charge off over \$100,000 during the last four months. Our present stocks of both spelter and ore have been marked down to the basis of 5-cent spelter. The result has been no profit from our old operations.

"In view of the inability of our old smelters to make a profit, due to the present spread between the price of ore and spelter, we have temporarily put out of commission eight of the 12 blocks at the Kansas smelters. These will be put back into commission when ordinary conditions in the smelting end of our business again prevail. Our situation is no different from that of other zinc smelting companies. The present price of spelter is far below the average price for the last 10 years.

"Our directors were unanimously of the opinion that as we had not earned our dividend during the last three months, no dividend would be declared at the present time."

## IOWA INTERURBAN ARE PROSPERING

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The annual report of the secretary reveals a prosperous 1912 for the interurban lines of Iowa. The 14 lines of this type earned a gross revenue of \$2,255,163, as compared with \$1,991,331 the year before. Expenses for the roads were \$1,486,563, and a year previous, \$1,409,754. Net profits aggregated \$768,659, while for the year 1911 the profits totaled \$581,707. Only one road, the Charles City line, reported net loss on business, and that was \$1111.

The Waterloo line made a profit of \$205,803; the Ft. Dodge line, \$127,516; Cedar Rapids and Marion, \$107,276; Des Moines Interurban \$92,732; Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, \$63,853.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—An increasing export demand for turpentine is recorded in Savannah with the result that a much stronger undertone and advancing tendency are now manifested in that primary center. The strength thus developed there is being reflected here in the maintenance of spot stocks of the spirits on a 30c per gallon ex-yard basis by all New York operators, although the demand in the local market is still confined to relatively small lots with which paint manufacturers and other consumers are meeting only their most pressing requirements.

Rosin—Despite the increasing strength shown in the Savannah market for this gum, local operators continue to make small concessions on sizable orders for all grades. There continues a moderate demand for the low and medium descriptions but the pale grades are still devoid of more than a meager jobbing inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common 4.00, Gen Sam E 4.10, Graded B 4.00@4.10, D 4.20, E 4.40, F 4.40, G 4.40, H 4.45, I 4.80, K 5.00, M 5.80, N 6.30, WG 6.65, WW 6.80.  
Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned and retort tar are still moving freely into consuming channels at \$5.50 and \$5.25@5.50 respectively, and there is also an improving inquiry of pitch which continues to be well maintained at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.50; spirits machine, 35c. Tar firm at \$2. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s. Rosin, common, quiet at 10s. 10½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36½c. Sales 628; receipts 1138, exports 20, stock 25,850. Rosin firm. Sales 453, receipts 2227, exports \$6.25, stock \$124,853. Prices: WW \$6.30, WG \$6.25, N \$5.85, M \$5.15, K \$4.55, I \$4.15, H \$4, G \$4, F \$4, E \$4, D \$3.90, B \$6.60.

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady; June, July 9s. 3d.; Aug. 9s. 5¼d. The domestic market will be closed from Thursday July 3, to Monday, July 7.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE  
MONTREAL—The Montreal stock exchange is closed, preceding Dominion day, July.

## MONEY RATES STILL STRONG IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—What little apprehension existed with respect to conditions in the western money market has now given way to a better degree of sentiment, and bankers at the leading financial centers have a realizing sense that the fundamental conditions of the country are strong, and the future has no semblance of any adverse circumstances arising as long as conservatism and good judgment are exercised in such a manner as at the present time.

It has taken some time for bankers to fully understand the merits and significance of the announcement by the secretary of the treasury, and particularly so on the part of the country banker, that the government was with the banks and business in the way of supplying an emergency currency, but now that the matter is fully understood, there has been a remarkable change in the situation resulting in a much better feeling of confidence. It is hardly probable that banks will find it necessary to call upon the government for the use of any funds but, knowing that it is accessible, places a very different phase on the whole situation.

Money is in strong and borrowers are numerous, being willing to pay 6 per cent on all accommodations, but leading banks are still adhering closely to the policy of making loans only where it is essential to manufacturers and merchants in meeting the requirements of the general public, and looking with disfavor upon inquiries for loans for the purpose of expansion or enlargements of plants or anything that has the slightest tinge of a speculative character.

Rates of discount have not been as high for several years at this season, deposits are still below those of a year ago but banks are gradually building up a surplus which will undoubtedly be sufficient to carry them through the crop harvest period.

At St. Louis banks and trust companies are experiencing a good volume of business, clearings are holding up in excellent shape, with rates practically the same as a few weeks ago, with perhaps a somewhat easier feeling existing in financial circles generally.

## PANAMA CANAL WILL BE A HELP TO SHIPBUILDING

PHILADELPHIA—The fiscal year ended April 30, 1913, of the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company was an improvement over the two years immediately preceding, but there will be a much better future in view, according to ideas of the management, upon opening of the Panama canal, especially if there be no change in coastwise shipping laws which provide that trade between United States ports be limited to American-built vessels.

In view of this the Cramp company has in mind improvements to its plant to permit construction of larger vessels for war and commerce. Last year a larger amount than usual was spent for improvements, including machinery and tools. In this connection and also to provide more working capital the company sold \$1,200,000 three-year 6 per cent notes, dated April 1, 1913, secured by \$2,000,000 of the company's consolidated mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of 1923.

Departments other than that of ship construction, including those for repair work, the making of water turbines, boilers, castings and special engineering were quite busy the past year. Net earnings of all departments were \$561,763, which was the best since 1910 and 1909, when they exceeded \$700,000 per annum.

Improvement in business necessitated more working capital to handle it, and while excess of quick assets over current liabilities April 30, 1913, amounted to \$1,948,416 greater than for years at that date, there was also a much greater amount of assets represented by bills and accounts receivable.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 227,906 head, a decrease of 79,997 head and were 101,433 head under last year. Deliveries of hogs fell off 352 head for the week and 7943 head for the year. Cattle arrivals were 12,603 head under those of the previous week and 35,450 lighter than the same period one year ago. Sheep receipts were 67,042 head smaller than those of the preceding week and showed a loss of 58,040 head from the corresponding week last year.

	Last week	Preceding week	Last year
Hogs.....	142,771	143,123	150,174
Cattle.....	49,933	53,530	76,383
Sheep.....	44,202	111,244	102,242
Total.....	227,906	307,900	329,339

WESTERN TELEPHONE RATES  
SAN FRANCISCO—Reduction of long-distance telephone rates to an extent that would cut receipts of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company nearly \$400,000 a year is recommended in a report to the state railroad commission by James T. Shaw, rate expert of the commission.

## DEFAULT UNIQUE OCCURRENCE IN RAILWAY HISTORY

NEW YORK—Default on the principal of \$4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic 5 per cent receivers' certificates, maturing next Tuesday, will be almost a unique occurrence in railroad history. Receiver certificates generally come ahead of everything else on a property, and can, as a rule, be ranked among the highest grade short term securities. The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal receiver had a small issue mature June 1 for which no arrangements were made, but when holders began coming in to get their money an extension of part was secured and the rest paid off.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic's certificates, however, are preceded on 300 miles of road, the old Atlanta Birmingham railway, by \$4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds and also by \$1,145,000 of equipment trusts. They are, however, a first lien on 323 miles of track, at the rate of \$15.79 per mile, and on terminal property which cost \$5,795,700.

The road's great difficulty was in having its receivers' certificates mature at a time when the strongest roads have to pay 6½ per cent for one-year money and when bankers will not attempt to sell long term securities. It could continue along just as at present, and by paying 6 per cent interest on the matured certificates, to which the protective committee's counsel says they will be entitled, postpone new financing, this might be the best expedient that Receiver Lamb could adopt.

A fair interpretation of Consolidated Gas Company's sale of eight months' notes, on which its money cost it about 6½ per cent, is that the company expects the financial sky to clear sufficiently before the end of February to allow it to sell a block of convertible bonds and pay off these \$15,000,000 notes. Could Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic postpone settlement until around that time arrangements might possibly be made on better terms. With the approval of the court, which already has charge of the road's affairs, it could likely be so arranged.

## ST. PAUL'S MAY EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—It is understood that May earnings of the St. Paul railway system, which will be made public in a few days, will show a gain in gross of close to \$1,000,000 and an improvement in net of about \$350,000 and \$400,000 as compared with 1912.

This is a noteworthy exhibit and if the actual figures bear out estimates the road will close its fiscal period on June 30 next with a substantial balance over and above its 5 per cent dividend on the common stock.

It is believed in well-informed circles that about 7½ per cent will be shown for the junior issue.

It is understood that the bankers who underwrote the \$30,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of the company have disposed of practically all of the issue.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL DIVIDEND

A feature of the cash dividend of 10 per cent declared by the Anglo-American Oil Company and payable July 15 is the fact that this disbursement, according to the announcement by the management, "will make a dividend of 25 per cent for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912." In view of this, it is pointed out among local investment circles that the proposal to increase the capital, by the distribution of a stock dividend out of the reserve and surplus fund, presumably will involve only the bookkeeping of the company up to Dec. 31 last, and will leave the profits for the current year thus far unimpaired.

This has given rise to optimistic expressions in some quarters as to the probable dividend rate on the increased stock.

NEW YORK—Bookings of the United States Steel Corporation for June showed an average daily increase of about 5000 tons over May. As production was about the same, approximately 44,000 tons a day, the unfilled tonnage report to be made public July 10 is expected to show a decrease of slightly over 500,000 tons on the books, or a total of orders on June 30 of approximately 3,800,000 tons.

TIN PLATE  
PITTSBURGH—The price of tin plate continues firmly held but the market is quiet. Specifications are not coming in on so satisfactory a scale as some weeks ago, but the mills already have enough actual orders entered on their books to keep them busy through the summer and a heavy buying movement is expected before present contracts are entirely filled.

WESTERN STEEL ORDERS  
CHICAGO—The week's largest western structural steel order was one for 7306 tons given to American Bridge Company for the new San Francisco city hall material. The city of Chicago gave the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company an order for 239 tons.

## TURNER, TUCKER & CO. INC.

### Investment Bankers

Our quarterly circular contains several new features of special value to investors at the present time.

Sent upon request.

BOSTON

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

## DIAMOND FIBRE



### Rail Insulation for Automatic Signals

is made from a special grade of HORN GRAY fibre which offers maximum resistance to dampness.

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR SPECIFICATIONS  
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## RATHER HIGH YIELD FOR THE NORFOLK & WESTERN BONDS

Indications That Company Will Close Fiscal Year With Net Earnings \$2,000,000 Better Than for Previous Twelve Months—Convertible Issues

NEW YORK—From the investors' viewpoint, in the selection of any security, safety is the primary consideration. Many investors, however, are anxious to combine an element of speculation with safety and it was partly to meet such a demand that the convertible bond was created. Today, most of the important railway systems have convertible bonds. The Norfolk & Western 4½s, which were issued early this year, do not mature until Sept. 1, 1938. Around present prices the yield is 4½ per cent, or a trifle more than careful bond buyers expect to get. As for the speculative element, the 4½s are now selling around 98, whereas the convertible 4s of 1932 sold as high as 118 only last August, or just before the slump in the general bond market began.

According to the recently published earnings for the 10 months of the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, Norfolk & Western's net was \$1,541,000 ahead of 1912. Owing to floods, April was a bad month, showing a decrease in net of \$385,000. During the month of May, however, all of the freight which had been held back was moved, indicating that the company would close the year with an increase of something like \$2,000,000 in net over 1912. For 1912, Norfolk & Western earned 4 per cent for its \$22,991,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent preferred shares and 9.9 per cent for the \$99,351,000 common stock. After 6 per cent dividends were paid on the preferred stock, a surplus of \$3,793,000 remained for improvements. During the past five years the average surplus over all dividends has been \$3,268,000.

Since 1902 \$24,078,000 of surplus earnings have been spent for improvements and betterments. Last year \$6215 per mile was spent for ordinary maintenance and included in operating expenses compared with \$5561 for 1911, \$4089 for 1910 and \$4286 for 1909. The result of such liberal expenditures from current and surplus earnings is clearly shown in the rapid increase in gross earnings. In 1903, Norfolk & Western was earning \$12,353 per mile gross; last year gross earnings per mile amounted to \$19,768, an increase in 10 years of over 60 per cent.

In fact it was the rapid growth in

earning power that induced the Norfolk & Western to offer its shareholders \$19,000,000 of the 4½ per cent convertible bonds at 102½ early this year. Those bonds were quickly taken by the stockholders in response to the following official announcement:

"The rapidly increasing demands upon your company's facilities, due to the more than normal growth of its coal and general merchandise business, have made it imperative to complete the double-tracking of the line from tide-water at Norfolk, Va., to the Ohio river, necessitating the construction of 147 miles of second track in Virginia, and West Virginia, the remainder of the line to Columbus being already double-tracked.

This work together with the construction of branch lines to new coal developments in Virginia and West Virginia, the replacement of light by heavier bridges and the extension and improvement of facilities and service south of the Ohio river including the electrification of about 24 miles of road in West Virginia, where traffic is dense and operating conditions difficult and costly, should be completed as rapidly as possible. Your board of directors deemed it advisable, in order to meet the more urgent of these requirements, to provide an amount approximating \$19,000,000 and hereby offers to the holders of the common and preferred stock the privilege of subscribing for 4½ convertible bonds."

In 1903 Norfolk & Western's average freight train load was 485 tons and its freight density was 2,118,805; by the close of 1912 the freight density was 3,994,718, an increase of nearly 80 per cent and the average train load was 692 tons. Every additional ton in the average train load adds just so much to profits. Double-track is one of the greatest factors in increasing the average train load. In 1903 Norfolk & Western had 125 miles of second track; at the close of 1912 the double-track stood at 421 miles; in the near future the extra main line track will foot up nearly 600 miles. Then the company's average train load will show further gains which immediately will be reflected in surplus earnings.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Uruguayan Parliament has authorized loan of \$10,000,000 to consolidate capital of Bank of Republic. Loan will bear 5 per cent interest.

Wool season in Montana is a month behind recent years. A Boston wool house last week purchased 1,500,000 pounds of wool at 15½ cents a pound, first large purchase in state.

For past six months, according to London Economist, capital applications in London totaled \$600,000,000, about average of last five years. They were \$330,000,000 in last three months.

Within a week or two New York city will have awarded contracts and started new subway work amounting to \$81,000,000. New lines will cover 27 miles, of which 21 miles are underground and six miles elevated.

Receivers of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic having been unable to make arrangements to retire \$4,700,000 of 5 per cent receivers' certificates which fall due July 1, it is believed certificates will be made to bear 6 per cent maturity until paid.

Charles W. Morse is said to be behind project to connect Washington and New York by a steamship line. A \$15,000,000 Maine corporation has been formed, which is planning to purchase Potomac & Chesapeake Steamship Company, and merge it with other Morse interests.

Maurice Leon of New York, American counsel for several Paris banks, is in Paris for the purpose of encouraging greater confidence in American investments. He says French bankers are always able to get absolutely safe American bonds for their market, and it is for them not to allow offer of large commissions to tempt them to neglect the public.

WESTERN STEEL ORDERS  
CHICAGO—The week's largest western structural steel order was one for 7306 tons given to American Bridge Company for the new San Francisco city hall material. The city of Chicago gave the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company an order for 239 tons.

## MORE HOPEFUL REGARDING BILL

CHICAGO—George M. Reynolds, who headed the banking committee which appeared before President Wilson a few days ago, is decidedly more hopeful regarding prospect for a reasonable currency reform plan. Some propositions made relate to the bond feature, permission of country banks to deposit one third of reserves in banks other than reserve banks, subject to approval of the central board, and permission of district reserve banks to initiate rates at which they will discount for other banks.

These features, with authority given the federal reserve banks under the regulation prescribed by central board to buy and sell in the open market bankers' bills, cable transfers and bills of exchange, render the administration measure decidedly less objectionable, as Mr. Reynolds sees it.

Mr. Reynolds believes the attitude of the administration such that it will be responsive to demands from various parts of the country for other changes which should be made in currency legislation. Certain features, however, with reference to control of the central board, the administrative forces appear insistent upon, although there may be changes before the bill becomes a law.

## UNITED LIGHT CO.'S INTEREST

NEW YORK—United Light & Power Company has arranged for payment of interest on \$1,618,000 three-year 6 per cent notes, defaulted



# Leading Events of Athletic World With the Big Leagues

## IMPORTANT WEEK FOR TWO TEAMS IN THE NATIONAL

Philadelphia Will Be Hard Pressed to Keep New York From Taking Lead in This League

### WHERE THEY COMPETE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	28	21	.571
New York	29	23	.558
Brooklyn	24	26	.480
Chicago	23	32	.420
Pittsburgh	20	34	.370
St. Louis	17	38	.306
Boston	15	40	.278
Cincinnati	12	43	.217

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
New York 10, Boston 9.  
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.  
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.  
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 5.

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 6.  
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.  
Boston at Brooklyn.  
New York at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

This week promises to be a very important one in the National league championship series of 1913, as the Philadelphia club, which is now leading the standing by half a game, will be called upon to meet the New York Giants, their closest rivals, in a four-game series. On the outcome of this series the future leadership will rest.

The past week has found New York making considerable progress toward the top of the list and Philadelphia has not been able to hold its margin. Set-backs at the hands of Brooklyn have put Manager Doolin's men in a position where they will be called upon to make a determined stand against Manager McGraw and his team and unless they are able to take a good majority of the games to be played during the next four days they will be hard pressed to continue to be likely contestants for world's honors in October.

While the work of the Giants has not been as good this year as last, the team appears to be going very smoothly just now. Its pitchers are doing better work and the men are hitting the ball harder. They have been facing Boston of late and while this team is not as strong as some of the other clubs in the league, it is able to give them all a good battle and the club that wins from it must play ball all the time.

Brooklyn is now safely lodged in third place and bids fair to hold it for a while. Chicago hardly looks to be strong enough to get back into that position unless Manager Dahlen's men show a decided slump which is not expected. The four other clubs are having a pretty race for the second division places with Pittsburgh the logical candidate to hold the leadership. St. Louis now has a little on Boston, but the latter team has been called upon to face the leaders during the past 10 days, and as soon as the western teams make their second swing around the eastern circuit, the Boston team may be expected to work up a little higher. Cincinnati has been doing better of late but it is hard to figure how the team is going to get out of last place.

The schedule for the week follows:

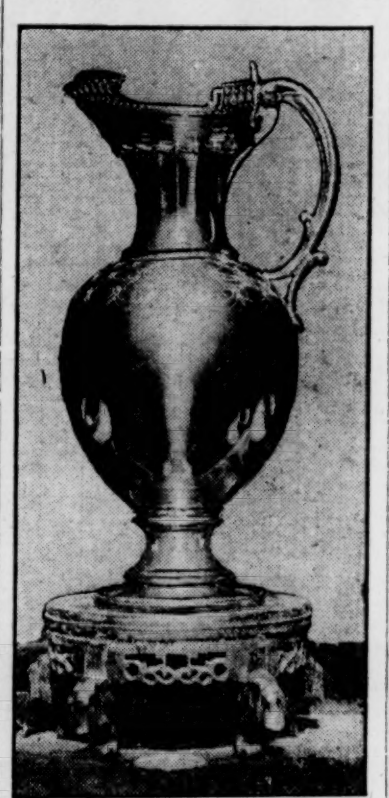
SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK			
Monday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago
Tuesday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago
Wednesday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago
Thursday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago
Friday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago
Saturday	Boston at Brooklyn	New York at Philadelphia	Pittsburgh at Chicago

**WASHINGTON IS IN BOSTON FOR FOUR-DAY SERIES**

**LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME**  
WASHINGTON: Moeller, r.f.; Foster, 3b; Miller, c.f.; Gandil, 1b; Morgan, 2b; Shanks, 1b; McBride, ss; Alusmith, c; Mullin, p.  
BOSTON: Hooper, r.f.; Yerkes, 3b; Spinks, c.f.; Lewis, 1b; Gardner, 2b; Striker, 1b; Ball, ss; Nunnaker, c; Wood, p.

Manager Clark Griffith and his Washington Americans open a four-day series with the Boston Americans on Fenway park this afternoon. It will be next to the last time the Senators play in this city this year, and the last time until Aug. 28.

## Handsone Gold Trophy Won by Morton F. Plant With Schooner Yacht Elena



CLARK EASTERN YACHT PRIZE ELENA CAPTURES CLARK GOLD CUP

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—M. F. Plant of Groton, Conn., is today being congratulated over winning permanent possession of the handsome Clark gold cup given by the Eastern Yacht Club for its annual invitation ocean race for Newport, R. I., to this city. The third victory necessary for the ownership was secured by his schooner Elena yesterday when she won the annual event for 1913, finishing first in a field of four yachts.

The Elena was pressed fairly close for the honors by the Iroquois, a schooner rival of long standing, owned by E. W. Clark of Philadelphia. Only 41 minutes separated the two racing yachts at the finish of the long run of 163 miles. This margin of time between these yachts was greater at only a few stages of the race. The yacht finished as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—SAILING YACHTS			
	Yacht and owner	Time	Cox
1	Elena, Morton F. Plant	20:48:53	H. M. S.
2	Iroquois, E. W. Clark	21:21:49	H. M. S.
3	Sea Fox, Dallas B. Pratt	24:53:28	H. M. S.
4	Vagrant II, H. S. Vanderbilt	26:52:51	H. M. S.

**SECOND DIVISION—SCHOONERS**

	Yacht and owner	Time	Cox
1	Vagrant II, H. S. Vanderbilt	26:52:51	H. M. S.
2	Shiessa IV, A. Douglas	30:23:46	H. M. S.

## JESUS COLLEGE RETAINS TITLE OF HEAD-OF-RIVER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Of the May week festivities at Cambridge the eight-oared bumping races are the center of attraction, and as usual a large crowd watched the boats from different points along the course during the four afternoons on which the racing took place. Thirty-one college crews were entered, these being divided into two divisions of 15 and 16 eights respectively.

There were 31 bumps registered during the four days' racing, and though the standard of the rowing was only moderate, there was yet plenty of excitement and interest. Jesus College started as head of the river and succeeded in retaining the position, having, however, on the last day to row very hard to keep clear of Third Trinity, who came to within three feet of them. The Jesus boat contained one Blue, J. H. Goldsmith, and Third Trinity had three Blues, viz., R. Le Blanc Smith, C. E. V. Buxton, and G. E. Tower (stroke). The best performance of the week was that of Caius College whose first boat secured two bumps and whose second boat was the sole eight to secure a bump each day. Kings, Sidney, Jesus Third and Emmanuel Second all made three bumps.

The crews left off in the following order:

**FIRST DIVISION**  
Jesus, Third Trinity, First Trinity, Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Lady Margaret, Caius, Jesus 2nd, Kings, Emmanuel, First Trinity 2nd, Pembroke 2nd, Sidney, Jesus, Clare, Christ's.

**SECOND DIVISION**  
Christ's, Magdalen, Corpus, Queens, First Trinity 3rd, Caius 2nd, Lady Margaret, Jesus 3rd, Trinity Hall 2nd, Downing, St. Catherine's, Emmanuel 2nd, Clare 2nd, Caius 3rd, Peterhouse, Fitzwilliam Hall.

The Jesus crew were as follows:  
J. C. Bell, bow; G. H. Straker; J. C. Livingston; K. Atkin; J. H. Goldsmith; R. Gould; T. L. A. Pattinson; S. T. Gray, stroke; L. E. Ridley, coxswain.

## KRAMER IN CYCLE RACE

PHILADELPHIA—Champion Frank L. Kramer will be pushed to the limit tonight at Point Breeze park when he meets John Clarke and Alfred Goulet in the quarter-mile national championship cycle race. Both men are giving Kramer a hard battle for the American championship this year, and cycle followers are figuring that as Kramer has held the American championship for 12 years he will give way tonight to either Clarke or Goulet. James Moran will ride a 15-mile motor-paced race against Norman Hansen of Denmark and Norman Anderson of Sweden.

## RACE FRIDAY FOR BROOKLYN Y. C. CHALLENGE CUP

New Rochelle Yacht Club to Try to Defend Trophy From Challenge of the Harlem Yacht Club

### LONG-DISTANCE EVENT

NEW YORK—Local yachtsmen are looking forward to next Friday morning with much interest as the annual race for the Brooklyn Yacht Club ocean challenge cup will start at 10 o'clock that morning. The trophy is now held by the New Rochelle Yacht Club and the challenging club is the Harlem Yacht Club.

The course will be from Echo bay, New Rochelle, to and around Vineyard light, at the entrance to Vineyard sound, thence outside of Block island and Long island, finishing at Gravesend bay, a distance of 280 nautical miles. The New Rochelle Yacht Club has named B. R. Stoddard's Amada as the defending boat. The challenging boat will be the Ediana, owned by J. A. Crowley.

The cup was put up by the Brooklyn Yacht Club a number of years ago as a perpetual challenge trophy for ocean racing for small boats outside of headlands. The conditions state that a boat must be under 31 feet rating measurement, must be of a seaworthy type, substantially built and strongly rigged, with moderate ends, the combined lengths of the fore and aft overhangs not exceeding one-third of the boat's overall length. The competing crew must also be entirely composed of amateurs.

The yawl Tamerlane of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, owned by Frank Maier, was the first winner in a race from Brooklyn to Hampton Roads. The following year it was won by Moosa of the Harlem Yacht Club, owned by F. C. and W. A. Sullivan, in a race from New Rochelle to Montauk, thence to Cape May light, and back to Gravesend bay. The next winner was Victory, representing the New York Athletic Club and owned by H. A. Jackson, Jr. The following year it was again won by the New Rochelle Yacht Club with the Walula, owned by H. L. Stone, the last two races being over the same course as the present one.

The reorganized Brooklyn Yacht Club will handle the finish of the race at Gravesend bay this year.

## HIGH STANDARD PLAY IN LADIES' ENGLISH GOLF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Following close on the amateur championship at St. Andrews, the twenty-first competition for the Ladies golf championship aroused a very considerable amount of interest. The Lytham and St. Anne's Club had placed its course at the disposal of the ladies, and in such matters as length of holes and character of the ground the course was ideally suitable for ladies' play, and the arrangements in every respect were excellent.

There were upwards of 130 entries for the championship, including the names of a number of well known lady golfers, such as Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, Miss Martin Smith, Miss C. Leitch, Miss E. Leitch, Miss Marsden, Miss Pooley, Mrs. T. H. Miller, who had been runner up in the first final 21 years ago, and many others. There were a number of surprises in the early rounds, notably the defeat of Miss C. Leitch by Miss Teacher in the first round.

The two finalists eventually proved to be Miss Dodd (Moreton) and Miss Chubb (Fulwell). Miss Dodd has a most attractive style with a true and easy swing, having her club completely under control, and she should most certainly add to her distinctions in the world of golf. She had an easy task in the final, defeating Miss Chubb by 8 up and 6 to play. Miss Chubb out-drove her opponent, but was much weaker in approaching and putting. The standard of play was very good and this, as in the amateur championship played last month, showed that there is a higher average of play all round, rather than individual brilliancy here and there. The open championship (for all amateurs and professionals) started at Hoylake on June 19.

## BLUE PETER V. WINS 235-MILE RACE

NEW YORK—First prize and the time trophy were awarded by the New York Motor Boat Club officials to Blue Peter V., owned by A. Neschman of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, for winning the 235-mile race to Albany and return, which was started Saturday, and finished late yesterday. The corrected time of the winning boat was 23h. 2m. 55s., which breaks the record by a little over three hours for the handicap cruiser class.

## KRIMMELL AND BISSINGER WIN

DENVER, Colo.—Paul Krimmell, New York City Turnverein, and John F. Bissinger of the same organization have been declared first and second champions of the thirty-first North American Bundes Turnfest, which closed here Saturday. These two participated in 10 events necessary for championship and captured the most points.

## ENGLISH TENNIS TOURNEY IS NOW IN FINAL STAGE

LONDON—The present state of tennis championship is the most interesting imaginable. Of four competitors remaining to compete with Wilding in the championship round, Doust is Australian; Kreuzer, German; Parke, English; whilst McLoughlin comes from the United States. Today, Doust and Kreuzer will meet on one court and McLoughlin and Parke on another.

In the first game the German, largely owing to his recent victory over Crisp, is favorite, whilst in the second, most people are prepared to back McLoughlin. The coming of McLoughlin has been the event in tennis. Ever since the withdrawal of Doherty, there has been room for a great player, and McLoughlin shows undoubted signs of filling the gap. His first match with Roper Barrett, it is true, was close business, and even since then he has had the fortune or misfortune to be drawn against inferior players.

In spite of this, his tennis has excited universal admiration and his decisive defeat of Ingram on Saturday after the latter had overwhelmed another American competitor, Craig Biddle, roused considerable enthusiasm.

Today is probably the decisive moment of the tournament. It is not probable that Holder Wilding can stand against either McLoughlin or Parke, and in drawing Parke the representative of the United States has drawn possibly his most dangerous opponent, for Kreuzer, who will in all likelihood defeat his Australian opponent, is probably no match for the Englishman.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Robert Abbott of the Brooklawn Country Club, won the golf championship of Connecticut, Saturday, by defeating H. J. Topping of Greenwich 4 and 3.

The New York A. C. won the junior Metropolitan track and field championship, Saturday, with 55 points. The Irish-American A. C. was second with 35.

Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, Tex., won the women's lawn tennis championship of the central West Saturday, defeating Miss Evelyn Seavey of Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4.

G. M. Church, interscholastic champion, won the Delaware lawn tennis singles championship Saturday by defeating Dean Mathey in the final round, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 8-6.

H. B. McFarland of Huntington Valley won the golf championship of Philadelphia, Saturday, by defeating W. P. Smith of the Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up. McFarland held the title last year.

Robert Shelton and J. B. Adoue of Dallas, Tex., won the southern lawn tennis doubles championship Saturday by defeating E. S. Mansfield and Carlton Smith of Atlanta in the final round, 6-8, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Reports from Wales to New York state that W. R. Applegarth, the famous English sprinter, ran 150 yards Saturday in 14 2-5s, a new world's record, and that he tied the British record of 9 4-5s for the 100-yard dash.

G. F. Toneyard and W. M. Washburn won the middle states doubles lawn tennis championship Saturday by defeating Frank Kedde and Otto Hineke, 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2. Miss Edith Rotch of Boston won the women's singles championship by defeating Mrs. C. N. Beard, 7-5, 6-1.

W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, Jr., won the invitation round-robin doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Essex County Country Club, Manchester, Mass., yesterday, by defeating N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney in the final match by three straight sets.

Six old records were broken, two established for new events and two equalled in the New England track and field championship meet, Saturday. The new records were 49s. for the 440-yard dash by T. J. Halpin of the B. A. A.; 4m. 19.2-5s. for the mile by James Power, B. A. A.; 25 2-5s. for the 220-yard hurdles by W. H. Meany, H. A. A.; 23ft. 6 1/2 ins. for the running broad jump by L. F. Prescott, Andover; 6ft. 1 1/2 ins. for the pole vault by K. W. Terry, Bedford. The records established were 122ft. for the discus throw by L. A. Whitney, B. A. A.; 137ft. 10 ins. for the javelin throw by F. P. O'Hara, B. A. A. and the records equalled, the 100-yard dash by H. P. Drew, Springfield, and 16s. for the 120-yard hurdles by J. A. High, B. A. A.

## FOGLER BEATS KRAMER

NEW YORK—Joseph Fogler of the National A. C. of Brooklyn won the open race yesterday afternoon at the Newark Velodrome, leading Frank L. Kramer, the world's champion, over the line in the final sprint by a few inches. Francesco Verri, the Italian, who defeated Fogler in a match last week, met Kramer yesterday. The latter defeated the visitor in straight heats. Donald McDougall of the New York A. C. won the half-mile open amateur rather easily, after Hanley and Orth, his fastest opponents, had fallen just after the start.

## EASTERN TEAMS OF THE AMERICAN TO GO WEST SOON

This Is Last Week of East vs. East and West vs. West in This League for Many Days

### PHILADELPHIA LEADS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	47	17	.734
Cleveland	41	28	.594
Chicago	38	32	.543
Boston	34	29	.540
Washington	36	32	.529
Detroit	28	43	.394
St. Louis	28	45	.384
New York	19	45	.297

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 9, New York 6.  
New York 7, Boston 6.  
Washington 8, Philadelphia 3.  
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.  
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.  
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Washington at Boston.  
Philadelphia at New York.  
Chicago at Detroit.  
Cleveland at St. Louis.

This week will find the eastern teams of the American league playing each other and the western playing the western for the last time in many days as next week will find the eastern clubs making their second and next to the last swing around the western circuit for the season of 1913. The full schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Washington at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Tuesday—Washington at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Wednesday—Washington at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Thursday—Washington at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland (two games).  
Friday—Philadelphia at Boston, Washington at New York, Chicago at Cleveland, Detroit at St. Louis.  
Saturday—Chicago at Cleveland, Detroit at St. Louis.

The race now appears to be settling down to a contest for first honors between two eastern and two western clubs. Philadelphia still has a good hold on first place, but the work of the Boston team of late has been attracting a whole lot of attention and the coming series between these two clubs in Boston the last of this week is going to play an important part in the championship. The Athletics have been doing wonderful work considering the fact that they have been without the services of Pitcher Coombs, and if they can do as well in the next two months as they have in the past, they will be able to hold first place without trouble. Manager Mack hopes to have Coombs back in the game in another month; but that player will be going better than expected if he gets into the lineup in two months.

Cleveland is holding onto second place and appears to be going nicely. The fact that Lajoie is not satisfied to be a pinch hitter may affect the team some, but the team has been going well without him and should continue so to do. The acquisition of Chase has helped Chicago materially and that team again appears a strong contender although it can hardly be expected to win the flag this year.

Boston has been doing much better of late. The pitchers look better than in the past month and if they can continue to show improvement, the team is a promising one to defend its present titles. The batting has also been better of late.

Washington has failed to hold to its good work. Johnson is still as fine a pitcher as ever, but the other box men have not been holding their own. The team as a whole has also slumped badly, and while it may show improvement, can hardly get into the running for first place.

The three other teams are badly in the rear and can only fight it out for the last positions. Detroit and St. Louis look to be the contenders for sixth place with a possibility of New York working up. Manager Chance has certainly improved the strength of that team greatly and it will be a hard one to defeat from now on.

## TWENTY TEAMS IN POLO PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most important events of the polo season is the interregimental cup which will be played this year at Hurlingham on June 30 to July 5. A very good entry has been secured, no fewer than 20 teams having sent in their names. These are as follows: First and second life guards, royal horse guards, second, fourth, fifth and sixth dragoon guards, second dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), third, fourth, eleventh, fifteenth, eighteenth and twentieth hussars, fifth, ninth, twelfth and sixteenth lancers, Coldstream guards and first battalion sixteenth rifles. As is usually the case, the cavalry regiments almost monopolize the entry, and except for the nineteenth hussars, now under orders for foreign service, every cavalry regiment at home is represented. The fifteenth hussars and twelfth lancers have only recently returned from abroad, but they are expected to do well, though the favorites are the twentieth hussars, who reached the final in 1912.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A very sensible editorial recently appeared in the World of Golf in reference to the venue of the British amateur championship, protesting that there are some people who seem to be constitutionally incapable of reverencing anything. Not that they have a rooted objection to things that are ancient so much as their great desire for change. In golf there is a restless body that would like to see the Royal and Ancient Club swept into limbo and the famous old links at St. Andrews derogated from its old position as the leading golf course of the world. Thus it has become the fashion in a small section of the golfing community to deride the nominal governors of the game and to bring the old course into disrepute. It would have been excellent "copy" if the links had been unplayable at the time of the championship; it was almost equally excellent "copy" to the bare possibility of the venue having to be changed at the last moment. Hence the big headlines that have recently appeared in the daily press. The bunkers are full of water, we are told, but nothing is said about the abnormal weather that has prevailed in Scotland during the last few weeks. Casual water made its appearance at other places than St. Andrews. If there is any other course of the championship rota which would be unaffected we should be glad to know its name.

The majority of golfers are not likely to be influenced by the sensational stories of the last week or two. There is, or has been, water on the course, but the hint that the old green is no longer fit for the championship is treated with the contempt it deserves. St. Andrews is St. Andrews, a place which provides such golf as cannot be found anywhere else. The Sassenach, and particularly the Londoner, goes to St. Andrews in a spirit of reverence. It is, and very properly, as though he were embarking on a pilgrimage. The only difference is that in these modern days the pilgrimage is undertaken in far greater comfort than in the olden times. He takes his ticket at King's Cross, and by the east coast route he is conveyed to the mecca in the minimum of time and the maximum of comfort. The golfer's pilgrimage is unalloyed pleasure. He journeys to the place as a devotee in luxury.

Probably nothing brings home to one more clearly the changes that time has wrought than the trip from King's Cross to St. Andrews. You pass through towns and places that have played their part in the making of the history of Great Britain. Old cathedral cities, and the ruins of ancient strongholds that were famous in the days of the border raids, meet the eye at every turn. Sometimes the train runs by the edge of the sea, and you are reminded that the same sea ebb and flowed hundreds of years ago when the unfriendly Scot from the lowlands stole our cattle and we returned the compliment. Now we steal a round on each others' golf courses. All along the east coast there are many delectable links where the Englishman and the Scotsman, whose ancestors were enemies, now meet in friendly rivalry. The battle-grounds of the past are converted into golf links. Nowhere is the pacific tendency of modernism more noticeable than on the railway which adjoins the famous Great North road.

And one's first arrival at St. Andrews is never to be forgotten. Even about the prosaic looking railway station there is an indefinable atmosphere of the royal and ancient game. A few minutes' easy walk brings you to the famous mecca of every golfer's dream, the links. You have caught glimpses of it from the train, but it is only when you stand on the terrace by the clubhouse that you can appreciate its broad, sweeping solemnity. It stretches out far away to the mouth of the Eden, and beyond are the hills of the Highlands. It is undeniable that a change of some kind has occurred at St. Andrews in recent years. The course is no longer a natural course, in the sense that nature may be relied on to repair the damage of its thousands of players. It needs the fostering care of man, and the green committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, aided by the local town council, may be relied upon to do all that is humanly possible for its preservation. Much has been done in the last two years, since the drought of 1911 burned up the grass, and made it a dry patch. The turf has been restored, and in the

course of time the casual water problem will, doubtless, also be solved. In any case, nothing can ever rob the Old Grey city of its singular charm.

## TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Ave		Ave
Jackson, Cleve.	412	McDonald, Bos.	412
Cobb, Detroit	394	Crandall, N. Y.	353
Reall, Cleve, Chi	385	Rudolph, Boston	346
Speaker, Boston	380	Kiling, Cincinnati	341
Blanding, Cleve.	360	Cravath, Phila.	339
Collins, Phila.	353	Hess, Bos.	333
Willert, Detroit	353	Daubert, Bklyn.	333
Strunk, Phila.	331	Wagner, Pitts.	329
Laloe, Cleveland	327	Viox, Pittsburgh	328
Stovall, St. L.	321	Hyatt, Pitts.	324

## TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS

Collins, Phila.	62	Huggins, St. L.	44
Baker, Phila.	57	Konetchy, St. L.	44
Specker, Bos.	56	Carey, Pitts.	42
Jackson, Cleve.	52	Bescher, Cin.	38
Shotton, St. L.	52	Merkle, N. Y.	38
E. Murphy, Phila.	48	Meigs, Phila.	38
Homer, Bos.	46	Connelly, Boston.	37
Oldring, Phila.	45	Stengel, Brooklyn.	37
Johnson, Cleve.	43	Bates, Cincinnati.	37
Bush, Detroit.	41	Lober, Phila.	37

## TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

Milan, Wash.	40	Myers, Boston	22
Collins, Phila.	37	Lober, Phila.	21
Moeller, Wash.	26	Doyle, N. Y.	19
Specker, Boston	23	Burns, N. Y.	17
Morlarfe, Detroit	21	Bescher, Cincinnati	16
Rath, Chicago	19	Marsans, Cin.	15
Austin, St. L.	19	Merkle, N. Y.	15
Baker, Phila.	18	Carey, Pittsburgh	15
Oldring, Phila.	18	Huggins, St. Louis	15
Cobb, Detroit	17	Schulte, Chicago	14

## TEN LEADING PITCHERS



## THE HOME FORUM

## Photographing Breaking Bubble a Feat

Photographers, professional and amateur, have expended their skill and energy in obtaining all manner of difficult pictures—running horses, jumping athletes, flying cannon-balls, flashes of lightning, to say nothing of the shifting spectral lines of revolving double stars. But the great stumbling-block to all photographers, so it is asserted, says Harper's Weekly, is the airy soap bubble. Some one has said that for a long time it has been his ambition to picture a soap bubble in the act of breaking. He has experienced much difficulty, however, in attempts of this kind, since the time occupied in the disappearance of a breaking bubble must be only a small fraction of a second.

Anybody who has watched a brilliant soap bubble burst knows how quickly it vanishes. The authority quoted thought it may take one twentieth of a second; but by repeated experiments he has found that the time occupied in the disappearance of the iridescent film is not more than one three-hundredth of a second. To catch and photograph one of these vanishing films between the instant of its breaking and that of its complete extinction proves a most difficult undertaking, but it has been accomplished.

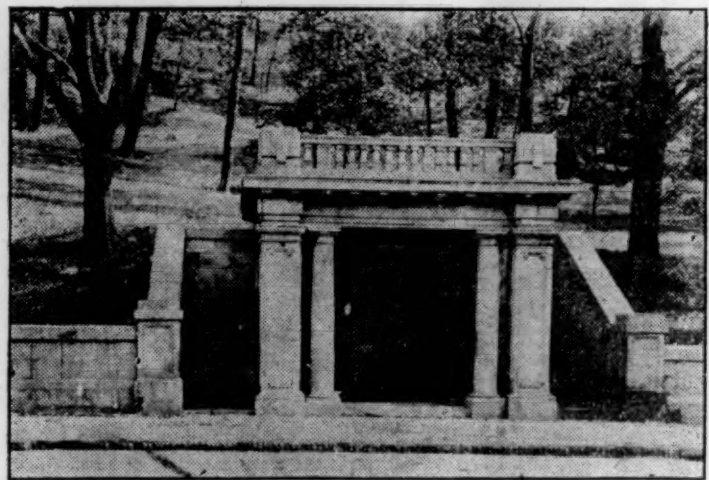
## ADVOCATE OF LIVING ON THE FARM

TAKING up the problem of the present high cost of living a writer in the Churchman observes that there is never seen in the country the same acute need that is found in cities. In farming regions there is always food, if nothing else, and broadly speaking the farmer's hold on the land is safer than the city man's precarious foothold among the rushing thousands.

The article deals with the social revolution in Connecticut from an agriculture state into a manufacturing community. In the new order business interests control, and work comes before all else. The old wealth was land and the fruits of cultivation; the new wealth is the artificial earnings of men—money, houses and factory products. The condition of the farmer is natural. He builds on the ground, the source of human food. So long as seedtime and harvest last the farmer's family is assured of food. Of course, there are exceptions, but the writer says:

As a business venture the farm cannot be made a great success. The independent farmer's income must be small. It will supply his household with every-

## SPRING WATER IN PITTSBURGH



HOVE SPRINGS is a splendid fountain built for free public use in a hillside on one of the fine estates of Pittsburgh. A reservoir in the hill back of this structure contains 4000 barrels of spring water. The inflow of water is 56 barrels an hour. There are three drinking basins within the pillars, with seats on each side where the wayfarer may rest.

## From "Songs of Innocence"

And there the lion's ruddy eyes  
Shall flow with tears of gold,  
And pitying the tender cries  
And walking round the fold:

Saying, "Wrath by his meekness,  
And by His health, sickness,  
Is driven away  
From our immortal day."

"And now, beside thee, bleating lamb,  
I can lie down and sleep;  
Or think on him who bore thy name,  
Gaze after thee and weep.  
For washed in life's river,  
My bright man... for ever  
Shall shine like the gold  
As I guard o'er the fold."

—William Blake.

## Lowell's Bad Spelling

One of the amusing and yet lovable traits of Charles Sumner seems to have been a lack of humor, an inability to see the point of stories or sayings that seem to most Americans bubbling with fun. Henry Cabot Lodge gives some illustrations of this characteristic in his reminiscences in Scribner's Magazine and says:

Mr. Longfellow, who was devoted to Sumner but entirely conscious of his deficiency in humor, told me, as I have already said, that when the "Biglow Papers" first appeared Sumner was staying at his house. It was a rainy afternoon and Mr. Longfellow was obliged to go out, leaving Sumner stretched on the sofa reading Lowell's volume. When he returned he asked Sumner how he liked the poems, and Sumner replied: "They are admirable, very good indeed, but why does he spell his words so badly?" Longfellow said that he attempted to explain that the poems were purposely written in the New England dialect, but Sumner could not understand.

## Collegian Off Beaten Path

Premunitions of college valedictories are echoing through the press. The usual statements are predicted from aspiring youth. Here is the hour when of all times on earth workers are most needed; never before has there been such opportunity, so clear a call for splendid achievement. But to vary the usual fusillade of fun which the platoons of graduates have to face, a writer in the New York Post shows a commencement orator planning something startlingly new. Instead of talking glittering generalities, tinsel and time tarnished, he proposes to give his classmates a brief resume of what they have been learning in college. He wishes to controvert the usual contention that college students forget all they learn from books and go forth only with an "attitude toward life," and a nicely developed set of ideals." He says that an attitude and an ideal are all very well, but the things that youth has actually been learning in college should teach him common sense and keep him from the lure of newspaper headlines. No one who has studied history and literature is to be deceived by the cheap oratory of the day which calls our time degenerate and threatens the fall of our civilization as Rome's fell. It took Rome, he would remind his fellow students, over a thousand years to rise and fall. The great poets of Greece wrote of human experience with a candor and directness not equaled by modern novelists. Financiers have determined that 6 per cent is the fair rate of interest a wise man may hope to earn on invested capital. And so on down the list of the vital questions of this hour he would remind his classmates that all these same old questions have been before the world since time began and that their cropping up now in new dress should not dismay them nor make them despair of human nature nor yet of progress.

## SAME DATES NOT ALWAYS THE SAME

THE schoolboy memorizing his dates and disgraced if he does not know 1066 or 1492 or 1776, rarely realizes that he is not learning an established fact, solid as Bunker Hill monument or any other. He does not know that any event which a Hebrew boy might have to learn that happened in 1776 would be remembered as 5327 or that 444 would represent the year 1066 in Mohammedan countries. The Chinese calendar, of course, offers still another series of dates to the memorizing school boy. In France, according to the Republican calendar 1776 was "16 years before the republic."

After "the year of our Lord" was chosen as the starting point of reckoning for Christian countries, the Julian calendar or division of the solar year was retained. But by this the average year, 365 and a quarter days, was a few minutes too long, and in course of time, the calendar year was pretty far out of step with the solar year. So in February, 1582, the Gregorian calendar, reforming the Julian calendar, was introduced. The Gregorian calendar was not accepted in England, however, until September, 1752, when the so-called "new style" was established. Thus we find in a journal written by Robert Paine in Boston that the days from Sept. 3 to Sept. 15, 11 days, were simply dropped

out of existence and his pages are dated Sept. 3 and then Sept. 15. These 11 or rather now 12 extra days, were still retained, however, in Russia and Greece, which explains the occasional appearance of a date abroad as "old style" or "new style."

Leap year, of course, tries to adjust the extra quarter day by adding a day to the month of February each four years. But even this is not exactly correct in accord with the solar year. According to the Gregorian plan every year divisible by four is made a leap year except those that are divisible by 100; those, however, that are divisible by 400 are leap years. In this way the slight differences are practically adjusted so that we may keep in step with the sun.

The Republican calendar of France was supposed to begin the year on Sept. 22, 1792, the very day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are of equal length. The names of the French months were interesting. They are, Vendemiaire, grape gathering; Brumaire, the foggy; Frimaire, the sleety; Nivose, snowy; Pluviose, rainy; Ventose, windy; Germinal, seed germinating; Floreal, flowery; Prairial, from the word for meadow; Messidor, harvest-giving; Thermidor, heat-giving; Fructidor, fruit-giving.

## Ranch Hand's Initiative

A few years ago Henry Seager, a rancher on the big stock farm of John A. Reeves in Oklahoma, got a notion that wheat could be raised in the dry land of that part of the country without irrigation. He told Reeves about it, according to Opportunity. "Well," said the latter, "you've been with me a long time, Henry, and if you want to make the experiment I'll make you a present of 200 acres." Seager took the acres and began to grow wheat. Within 10 years he was worth as much as his former employer and had increased his holdings to 4000 acres.

## IMPASSIONED PLEA MADE FOR GREEK

A NENT the debate over classical studies there is an impassioned appeal for justice to Greek literature in the Bellman which reads in part as follows:

When a college president today is asked point blank what his institution has to offer he can seldom return a simple answer. The very scope and multiplicity of the courses offered makes his reply to such a question necessarily vague. The older idea, for all its narrowness and partly because of it, was far more definite, and the Bellman is by no means sure that recent changes have improved on it. The old system of higher education aimed to create in students an understanding of the greatest intellectual and moral achievements of the human race. Of these we can never afford to lose sight, and we must regard with suspicion any change which tends to obscure them.

This is why we cannot afford to lose Greek. In certain ways the ancient Greeks realized more fully some of the noblest ideals of humanity than any other race before or since. Their expression of these ideals has come down to us in two main forms: in plastic art and in literature. Not many of the greatest Greek statues have been preserved, and most of these are fragmentary; Greek architecture is now represented only by ruins. Greek literature, on the other hand, is wonderfully rich. Homer has found no equal, nor has Thucydides; Plato and Aristotle are unsurpassed; Shakespeare alone stands on a level with Sophocles in tragedy; Aristophanes shares with Moliere the foremost place among the world's writers of comedy; Demosthenes still, after 23 centuries, is the great teacher of oratory.

The inadequacy of translation has always been recognized, but Greek is peculiarly untranslatable. No other body of literature has had such distinguished translators, and no other has caused them such despair. With all the attempts to render the Homeric poems in English verse, we have been forced to admit that the best translation of all is the prose work of Butcher, Lang, Leaf and Myers. The genius of the Greek language, with its subtlety of distinctions, its combination of swift motion and resonance, and its limitless variety, defies the art of the most skilled translator.

## Just Plain Human Nature

The standard books of every good English collection—which includes the great French, German and Italian classics as well—set forth just plain human nature, people of the every-day world, in the same motley which we and our friends all wear. The very people who most vehemently abhor the so-called "classics" are often keenest to discern the amusing, interesting, commanding or lovable traits in the people around them, and are those who laugh most promptly at the clever sally on the modern stage. Yet they open their eyes with wide astonishment when Miss Marlowe discovers to them the amazing fact that Will Shakespeare is a contemporary and vastly entertaining company.—Mary Stanhope.

## "Know Your Man"

Discussing the advantages of summer camping for children and how parents may tell which camp is a mere money-making scheme and which has the right animus and will train the boy or girl right, some one in Everybodys Magazine says: "The only answer is, 'Know your man.' The problem of educating your children is not one of plant but of personality. The right man, with a canvas lean-to, a few tin dishes, and flour, bacon and beans will give you boy-fadeless visions. Camp directors come out of the wilds in the spring looking for you. Seek them out in their schools and colleges and get to know them. Then your question will be answered. For the right man has the right counselors and the right boys.

## Thought Correction

Do not dally with temptation. Do not tarry in the presence of it. Do not do in thought the act to which you are tempted. Avoid the least thought of it. The thinking has its immediate bodily effect and has its immediate tendency to pass into act.—Henry Churchill King.

## WOMAN'S CITY CLUB AIMS TO BE LEVELER

PROJECTS under discussion for a woman's city club in Boston have brought up a widespread rehashing of the whole question of club life. The average woman's club has been charged with making a little clique of women more or less alike, all interested in the same thing and all likely to encounter each other in the every day round of work or pleasure. The projectors of the city club say that club life should open new vistas, break up the routine of every day. The society woman should meet the business woman and vice versa; the literary woman should know the artist, the musician meet the stenographer, the lawyer encounter the social service devotee. The city club has for its very ideal the uniting of women from widely distant groups of the community, the workers and the players in every form of human activity.

Of course the city club is to be more or less expensive, but those for whom the expense means most are usually those for whom the club means most. The people who do not easily put \$10

into such a project are the very ones who will care most to attend the meetings and talks and lectures and will most appreciate having a place where they may entertain their friends with some degree of elegance at a comparatively small expense.

It is such an experiment as has never been tried among women before on so large a scale and the projectors feel that it is a sign of the progress of femininity in these days. Every woman is welcome to membership who can get the necessary three vouchers and then

## Advertisers and Economy

In an amusing screed on what may be politely called the enthusiasm of advertisers, Agnes Repplier says in the Century Magazine that she once read a very serious and sanguine paper called "A Revolution in Advertising." The writer wanted advertisers, one and all, to abandon romance and become educational mediums. She begged them to give us their aid in apportioning our incomes, to tell us "facts about economy and expenditure." She sought to make our department stores "museums of vital importance." As the stores are already concert halls and picture galleries, cooking schools, day nurseries, and vaudeville shows, it seems grasping to ask them to be museums as well; but to expect them to teach us the value of economy is like expecting the steamship companies to teach the advantages of staying at home.

## The Sweetest Lives

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed. Whose deeds, both great and small, are close-knit strands Of an unbroken thread; where love ennobles all. The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells, The book of life the shining record tells.

—E. B. Browning.

## Self-Questioning

The temptation to spend the day in work which has been crowded out of other days, in games or in travel, ought to be fairly faced by every one who professes to serve the Lord. The man or woman who secularizes the Sabbath has only to ask the question, "What would the world be like if everybody used the Sabbath as I use it?"—Congregationalist.

## A PRESENT SALVATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE attractive feature of Christian Science to the many who come to it with burdened and careworn lives is the delightful assurance which gives that there is relief from all their suffering, sorrow and anxiety, here and now; that instead of being helpless under adverse circumstances they have the right to assert their authority over evil, injurious conditions, and to gain the sense of freedom and peace which is their divine heritage. Not only is this assurance given and the cause of

the seeming adversity pointed out, but the method of applying the correct remedy is also made plain.

The great Master came declaring the presence of harmony, saying, "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The word here translated repent means in the original to change the mind. It is as if Jesus had said, "Change your thought about things and you will discover the presence of perfect being here now." This is exactly what Christian Science teaches, namely that by the correction and proper direction of thought we are enabled to recognize the perpetual presence of good, and that by this means we are able to rise superior to the most severe hardships and trials and recognize the saving and protecting power of divine Love. Referring to John's spiritual victory amid persecution on the Isle of Patmos when he saw a "new heaven and a new earth," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 673): "This is Scriptural authority for concluding that such a recognition of being is, and has been, possible to men in this present state of existence,—that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain." And then she concludes, "Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read this, remember Jesus' words, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

It seems hard at times to arouse some people from their sense of misery or sorrow, because they have fallen into the fatalistic mistake of believing that these experiences are the waymarks or stages of the workings of an inscrutable Providence, and that it is therefore their bounden duty to submit to the divine decree. Christian Science shows, however, that such a conception is a misapprehension of God and His government. It turns the sufferer's attention to the fact that the revelation of God, as found in the Bible, does not present Him as afflicting His children who desire to obey His will. It points to a God of love, tender and merciful, who says, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee," and also as one who "doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men." That Jesus had this sense of God cannot be doubted, for he went about healing the suffering and afflicted and said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

If God is recognized as the source of all good and of good only, then the impossibility of tracing back to Him any form of suffering or discord becomes apparent. If these conditions do not find their source in the divine Mind they must have their seeming origin in something less than God and opposed to Him. If such is the case then hope at once whispers that by God's help they can be overcome.

To have perceived this much is to have taken a great step in the right direction, but Christian Science does not rest here. It drives the admission home to its ultimate conclusion. If God is the supreme Mind, omnipresent and omnipotent, then there can be no lesser mind in opposition to Him. If then evil, with all its discordant conditions and consequences, has no mind in which to originate, no source from which it can come, it can have no real existence or entity, and is therefore not a reality. At once the question is likely to be asked, Are you going to regard all the distress, sorrow and suffering of the world as mere moonshine? Is all the wretchedness and misery of mankind to be flouted with a snap of the fingers and sneered at as nothing? Not at all, but to bemoan and bewail these conditions is never going to help matters or bring about better conditions. Christian Science does not ignore these conditions but it demands their correction, and this it does because it regards them, not as unavoidable calamities or inev-

itable occurrences, but as unlawful conditions that can be rectified. Men have seen the wrong answer because of mistakes in their problem of life. As these mistakes are corrected the right solution will be found and the proper result demonstrated.

From this standpoint it is at once evident that it is not at all necessary to wait for any particular time or age to find the right result or solution. The right answer to every problem is always present; it only needs to be discovered by working the problem correctly. If the answer is wrong the work must be corrected, and the best time and the right time to make the correction is now. But, it may be asked, how can one correct a mistake made in the past, from the consequences of which one is now suffering? The belief that suffering really forsaken is itself one of the biggest mistakes that can be made. Every error along with the suffering it seems to cause is only the manifestation of a wrong attitude of thought; let the mental condition be changed and the power of that error to cause suffering is destroyed. The consequences of error are always material and mortal, therefore as we turn our thought to the spiritual we are able to rise superior to these influences and find in the ever-present spiritual consciousness "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

## The Whispered Word

O forgotten day, return!  
Bring back thine opal skies,  
And far-sown dews that wink and burn  
Where morning's magic lies  
On grassy slopes and meadows pied  
With slender bluets starry-eyed.

For there, by waters slipping down  
Past covert cools and green,  
Mid birchen shoots and thickets brown,  
With sunny isles between,  
Sweeter than white throat's strain,  
I heard  
The music of a whispered word.

And suddenly the world was bright  
With bloom and pulsing wings,  
All blue and gold, flashed through the light,  
While tender growing things,  
From moist dim nook and leafy tent,  
The fresh wild breath of spring out-  
stret.

—James B. Kenyon in Munsey's Magazine.

## Science

And

## Health

With  
Key to  
the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
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ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Picture Puzzle



What object seen in the sky

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE  
Turnip.

## One of the Scouts

Many stories about the boy scouts show that the lads are learning how to be trustworthy. In the Youth's Companion lately we read about a woman with a big basket of things she had been selling along the street trying to crowd into a car. The conductor made her leave the basket on the back platform. She herself could hardly find space to stand there, for she was very large. At last a boy who was sitting inside the car came out to the door and told her to take his seat saying that he would look out for her basket. At first she was unwilling to trust him but the conductor told her that the boy would take as good care of her things as she would herself. So she sat down at last and the boy stood outside.

When she started to leave the car the boy picked up the basket and said, "I am getting off here. I will carry it for you." So the two went off side by side. A man in the car asked the conductor who the boy was. The conductor said, "I never saw him before, but I know the uniform. You can trust it every time. He is one of the scouts."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 30, 1913

### The Ulster Problem Is More Acute

THE Ulster problem still remains a problem. It cannot justly be said that it is any nearer solution today than it was twelve months ago, and it must be admitted that in many ways it has become more acute. The Christian Science Monitor has maintained from the first that the Ulster Unionists, when they declared that they would not have home rule and that they would resist its imposition upon them by any and every means in their power, constitutional or unconstitutional, were in earnest and meant just exactly what they said. It has also been maintained that the recognition of this fact was something wholly apart from the passing of any judgment as to the rightness or wrongness of Ulster's position. Lord Randolph Churchill's famous dictum, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," may be wholly wrong from the point of view of political morality, but it does not alter the fact that Ulster will fight—in certain circumstances.

Nearly twelve months ago the Monitor was able to state definitely that arms of all kinds were being imported into Ulster and that regular military drills were being held everywhere throughout the province. A few weeks ago the government satisfied itself as to the drilling, and now arms, destined for Ulster, are being found at many centers throughout the country. A wilful blindness to obvious facts is almost as criminal in such a case as scaremongering. Ulster is in earnest. The signing of the covenant at Belfast last September was not a "dramatic farce." The march past of thousands of well-drilled men was not a part of "the game of bluff," and the rumor spread abroad of late that Ulster is wavering and longing for a chance to compromise is simply not true. The futility of party government was never seen more clearly than in this failure to face facts. The Ulster problem is a complex problem. Those who know most about it are inclined to say least, and the man who gives an easy opinion upon it, must incur the condemnation of the Persian proverb relating to him who "knows not and knows not that he knows not." The one certain way, however, not to solve the problem is to refuse to face facts or to exaggerate them.

### Boston Custom Protects Speakers

BOSTON is tolerant of street speaking. Hardly any cause may not be advanced from the soap box on the corner. The restrictions on the speaker are only those that well recognized prudence demands, as to the topic and as to its treatment. Indeed, the restraint is exerted more upon the people who gather, to secure respectful conduct and protect the speakers. It is a familiar feature of the summer evenings, the man or woman urging some cause from the curb or the middle of the street, a group of attentive listeners standing near, a wavering and shifting outer fringe and the police officers standing in friendly guardianship, assigned to the protection of a recognized privilege. It speaks for the city's approval of the open and free advocacy of almost any really public interest.

Technically the streets are not for public assemblage. The courts have always upheld the principle of their dedication to the one use of public travel. It is a courtesy to admit the other employment of them, but it is one to which there is common consent. The votes for women speakers who encountered difficulty in the North End the other night, through the disturbance by a throng of children, found that there was no intent to break in upon their privilege. The bright-colored banner was the object of a rush that had no other cause than the juvenile impulse to make a capture. Presently in another but nearby location the speakers found attention from a crowd of persons, young and old, whose short advance into citizenship was shown in the necessity of using three languages to reach them. The incident only gives emphasis to the welcome of street speaking in the city.

There are not lacking instances of disrespect. The small boy does not always resist the temptation to break in upon a too peaceful proceeding. Wherever it occurs, the police will be upheld by the public in prompt and effectual correction. Youthful Boston may well be taught sharply that the city of their home is committed to indulgence of the street campaign. It has passed out of discussion and is accepted as a safeguard against more violent methods of advancing a cause or even a fancy. Prudence joins courtesy in requiring the fullest protection of the orator of the soap box.

THE impression is slowly gaining ground that if the stepless street car is a success the traction men of the country do not care to have very much said about it.

### Woman as Man's Purchasing Agent

IT is a fact long recognized by shrewd retailers and careful advertisers that woman is the world's spender. Her disbursements for family supplies are enormous. It is not the great industry, mercantile establishment or bank that puts into circulation the money that keeps the world going; it is the housewife. Remove her transactions from trade operations and stagnation would result. The industries, the mercantile institutions and the banks owe their prosperity to her. On the other hand, they are her conveniences. Perhaps she handles only a small part of the incomes of the very rich, but the incomes of the very rich are at once drawn from the concerns to which she either directly or indirectly gives her patronage, and are either directly or indirectly invested in the concerns that supply her wants. She handles the largest part of the incomes of the well-to-do. She handles practically all the income of the poor. The man works and earns, generally speaking; the woman spends. How well she spends is a determining factor in the welfare of the man, in the welfare of the community and the nation.

Woman is man's purchasing agent. Even with regard to matters of peculiar personal interest to himself, the man prefers that she conduct the dealings. It is an interesting discovery, as recorded in the Monitor, that women through the men's furnishing depart-

ments of the big stores, that they are important patrons of the haberdasheries. Some men prefer to supply their own needs, and they do this generally in regard to clothing, hats and shoes. But in almost every other particular women do the buying.

Manifestly, then, it is woman, rather than man, the retailer and the advertiser is most desirous of reaching, and, manifestly also, it is of the greatest importance that women shall know how to buy. Instinctively, they are better shoppers than men. Men are hurried, indisposed to bargaining, inclined to buy what they do not want and to pay more than they can afford for what they need. Women, as a rule, are keen, prudent, economical. They can, and do, make a dollar go to its full length. Men are to be congratulated that they have women to stand between them and waste of income and time in shopping. Most men are properly grateful that their interests are so loyally and capably guarded. These men, generally speaking, by the way, are the men who have accounts with the savings banks, who take shares in cooperative companies, who build homes, who succeed in worldly affairs and who are blessed with comfort and contentment. It all comes from an equitable, because wise, division of responsibility and confidence in the domestic relationship.

THE third number of the Playbook, the journal published by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, is set exclusively apart for discussion of the "open-air theater" as an outlet for expression of American art using histrionic methods and serving democracy. The ever-increasing number of such natural playhouses and the rapid multiplication of persons interested both in the stage and in out of door life, all justify this western society in sending forth this brochure. For guidance is welcome where of necessity there must be so much groping after principles and methods of construction.

The writers of this booklet do not believe that the modern open-air theater can return to the plastic and lyrical method of the ancient Greek theater. Even more than in olden times the natural settings of the stage and of the spectators' seats must be considered. Out from these unspoiled, chameleon-like, infinitely varied and rich backgrounds of sky, foliage, trees and hills directors of out-of-door plays will find coming all sorts of subtle influences to aid them and the players.

In the open-air theater modern democracy, largely of the urban type, will find another instrument for converting leisure to good uses and for spreading among the masses truth in a great variety of forms. By such a theater amusement on its social and mass sides can be stimulated as is not possible in the conventional indoor place of entertainment. "The Theater of the Five Thousand" that Reinhardt works for and creates in Germany and that London also has demonstrated exists, may readily be set up when a manager has the open spaces of stadium, hippodrome or circus in which to work, and when the vehicle chosen for use is a pageant, a chronicle play or the dramatic spectacle.

The time is coming when in large city parks, on college campuses and on the grounds of the landed families of the country there will be many structures, adapted, with their natural settings, to this form of art life. Tacoma and San Diego as cities and the University of California as an academic center, now lead the way. New York, Chicago and Milwaukee have similar schemes on paper likely to become real soon. The University of Wisconsin is pioneering in this field as in so many others. There is no mystery about the causes for such a trend. Given a renaissance of interest in and respect for dramatic art simultaneous with intense popular liking for open air life, sports and pursuits and no other outcome could be expected.

### Reopening Railway Rates, Equities Involved

IF THE interests of owners, users and operators of railroads all have equal consideration from the interstate commerce commission it accomplishes the end for which it was brought into being. If at any time it even seems to favor one or the other of these factors in its problem, conditions are such now that the other two soon find ways of concentrating publicity upon the alleged favoritism, with results that usually are illuminating and corrective. The recent ruling of the commission making possible investigation of the claims of railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio to a higher rate schedule on freight undoubtedly has come as the result of the educational campaign carried on by the railroads and because of the sympathy shown for their contentions by journals that cannot be suspected of basing their support on any grounds other than those of conscience and reason. The independent press has pointed out that under any rational system of ratemaking, increases, when necessity arises, are as inevitable and just as the more frequent lowering of rates. The public naturally insists upon the burden of proof for a rise resting upon operators and owners; and accepting the challenge, officials of the railroads in question stand ready to produce evidence which they think is conclusive. As set forth in statements for the press and in such speeches as were made by railway presidents to the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently there seem to be reasons for believing that the commission made no mistake in ordering a supplementary investigation. Increased wages, higher costs of materials and stiffer conditions imposed by lenders of capital undoubtedly have increased expenses of operation.

In settling this particular case the commission will be without light cast by the national valuation of railroads now ordered and soon to serve as an aid to the national body in settling the equities of all cases of the kind. Happily reports indicate that the railways seem disposed to aid the government in the huge task.

A CORNETIST who went out into the woods and played, so won the heart of some people from Italy that he has been invited over with all his family and the cornet to spend the summer.

THE French aviator who has invaded Russia will have a distinguished national historic precedent if he decides to fly back to France as fast as circumstances will permit.

THE present population of Mexico is placed at approximately 15,500,000. No attempt has been made to figure out what it would be if the disturbances of the last few years had not occurred.

### The Open-Air Theater and Its Claims

THE ARTICLE on Cincinnati University published recently in the Monitor described the most successful American experiment to date in giving to all the people of a large city a chance to gain the highest forms of education at public expense. In principle, method and aim, the record is like that of a state university. The difference is in the more restricted sphere from which students are drawn and in the development of an urban and not a state type of loyalty. It is an ideal of education which, so far as it is municipally centered, follows close after the most distinctive recent British type of university development, and it grows out of the same issues of rational development of urban life. The older type of privately endowed or denominationally controlled university, even though located in a city like Chicago, New York or Boston, cannot meet the same democratic needs as a distinctly municipal college or university, albeit institutions of this older type can readily do far more than they now do in extension of their facilities to the people. But their high tuition fees, their exclusion of women, their lack of coordination with the public secondary schools and their academic traditions hamper them when they attempt to aid the masses.

The success of Cincinnati's city university is the more worth while as a model for appreciation and imitation because its administrators have kept the right perspective as to cultural and vocational courses of study. The humble are not precluded by them from getting the finest sort of training for professional careers, old and new, that open out before the vision of youth. To be sure there is a splendid relating of the institution to the industries and trading establishments of the city by which knowledge obtained in school and in actual contact with things is made to blend, although the university is, of course, something more than an industrial school or an institute of technology.

President Murlin, in his inaugural as head of Boston University, indicated that he saw the coming of the urban university publicly controlled and adjusted to thoroughly democratic ends. Some day Boston will face this problem. Splendid as are the city's facilities in privately endowed foundations of the collegiate and university grade they cannot provide what the city in time will come to demand.

TO A WORLD multiplying things as rapidly as is the case today there comes the necessity of equal facility in coining names for them. How rapidly language grows and how systematically and formally it develops with the new knowledge may be understood after a comparison of recent editions of any standard dictionary. Similarly there is an ever active reassembling of old words in new phrases to meet contemporary demands.

Journalism, for instance, was quite venerable as a calling before it was named "the fourth estate" as a tribute to its range of influence and civic power. Previously the common people, in distinction from the nobles and the clergy, had been set apart as "the third estate," hence the name given to journalists was not one requiring especial inventive skill by the namer, but rather aptness in expansion of an earlier idea.

The same must be said now of persons who see in the motion picture industry of the world an immense extension of educational apparatus and recreational mechanism and who are inclined to say of all such sharers in the wonders of the new process that they belong to "the fifth estate." Certain it is that the number of persons of all races in all climes now made better or worse by the habitual inspection of photographs of men, buildings, objects of nature and modes of industry they otherwise never could know visually, is fast approaching in number the host of persons habitually taught by "the fourth estate." Fortunate are the states and cities where social control of the new method guides it to welfare ends.

A somewhat similar evolution in nomenclature is found in the current phrase where aviation in connection with military tactics has been developed adequately. "The fifth arm" means something to Germans and to the French, and practically naught to Americans. Yet the deciding move in military operations may hinge on information gleaned by aerial scouts; and the decline of an empire or a republic's power may date from defeat of its super-terrestrial cohorts.

THE vote of the caucus of House Democrats adverse to adoption of the budget system as a basis for authorizing national expenditures simply indicates the tenacity with which ancient ideas regarding rewards for party success persist. Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood and the ablest and most disinterested men of the party, including the President and his official advisers, favor this reform as the surest way of checking extravagance and waste of public funds. The theoretical arguments in favor of the budget system are buttressed by data gathered by expert investigators during the Taft administration. No rational basis exists for continuance of the present lax, hit-or-miss method of determining what the nation needs to spend. But the proposed change undoubtedly means further concentration of power in the hands of the few; and this to some lawmakers is anathema. Moreover it will accentuate the authority of the majority leader in the House, as it is proposed to make him chairman of the budget committee. Last, but not least, a budget system spells curbing of log-rolling schemes for unnecessary grants from the treasury for all kinds of local and sectional jobs. Here is the real animus of the opposition.

The repulse is temporary. Indeed Mr. Underwood is confident of a reverse decision of the caucus ere this session ends. Such must be the ultimate verdict with the best party leadership eager for the change, and with public opinion throughout the country setting so strongly in favor of efficiency in government. Fortunately the process of education can go on without cross-currents of partizan feeling interfering with correct final solution.

A LATER estimate has it that the sun will have become entirely cold in 90,000,000 years, when it will probably begin to get warm again. The point is that the higher mathematicians have always interesting things to think about.

### Urban University Pioneer Triumphs

### The Origin and Use of New Phrases

### Budget Reform Checked but Not Blocked